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The Bombay Chronicle

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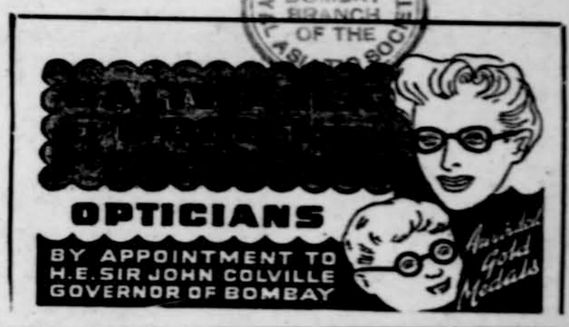


Republicans Capture Pre-War Dutch Capital

Plantation Workers Pledge To 'Scorched Earth' Policy: Oil Field Stations Ablaze

BATAVIA, July 27 (Reuter): The Indonesian News Agency, "Antara" today quoted reports from Pematang Siantar, the Republican Capital of Sumatra, claiming that the Republican forces in Sumatra had captured Medan, the biggest town on the island and the pre-war Dutch Capital.

The Dutch army, however, denied Republican reports of the fall of Medan, in Sumatra, to the Indonesian Republicans.

Pematang Siantar is 40 miles south of Medan and is the seat of the Republican Governor of the island. The reports claiming the capture said that the Indonesian attack started on July 23.

The Indonesian communique broadcast by Jogjakarta Radio today said that 800 Dutch troops supported by armoured vehicles attacked the Republican positions at Dawarbladong near Tjitjilengka, and Tijimani, near Bandung, both in West Java.

The Indonesian reports on the capture of Medan said the attack began soon after midnight last Wednesday when Republican forces advancing on the east sector of the Dutch occupied perimeter infiltrated as far as the city's two main streets.

DUTCH ATTEMPT TO HALT ATTACK

The Dutch attempted to halt the attack with artillery fire and mortars but by Thursday morning the Republicans claimed to have occupied a number of villages in the vicinity, and to have taken railway workshops and a Dutch ammunition dump four miles east of the city.

The report added that a number of Dutch troops had surrendered.

DUTCH OCCUPY TEGAL

A Dutch communique today announced the occupation of the small north coast port of Tegal, fifty miles east of Cheribon on the North coast of Java.

From Lawang in East Java, Dutch troops have gone ten miles to Singosari to rescue a large number of Chinese interned by the Republican army. The expedition was described as completely successful.

Netherlands casualties, the Dutch communique said, are now 41 killed, 75 wounded and 8 missing.

Dutch troops have occuupied Plabjhan Ratu on Wijnkoops bay, forty miles south-west of Sukabumi. This is the first Java coast place occuupied.

POWER STATION TAKEN

The power station at Lamadjang, near Pengalengan, twenty miles south of the pre-war summer capital of Bandung, has also been taken, the Duntch communique said. Heavier resistance than usual was encountered in the occupation of the power station, but to all appearances the station appears undamaged.

Marine landing parties combined with the land forces in pushing eastward from Cheribon to occupy Tegal, which before the war was a big overseas shipping port, mainly for the export of Tapioca.

In Central Java, the Republican troops attacked near Genuksari, in the east part of the occupied Semarang zone and the communique alleged "used women as a shield." They were rpulsed with losses, it was further asserted.

Subsequently Dutch troops carried out a clearing sweep in which they were hapered by Republican artillery fire, the communique said.

LANDING PARTIES CHECK TEGAL DESTRUCTION

A navy communique issued tonight reports that landing parties from the Netherland's warships 'Evertsen' and 'Banckert' landed at Tegal in order to check destruction of the city even before the arival of Dutch troops.

Occupation of the harbour area was completed without delay.

The communique adds that from tomorrow the harbours Cheribon, Probolinggo and Banjuwangi will be opened to normal trade. The January regulations demanding that every vessel must submit to investigation at Batavia, Semarang or Sourabaya is now withdrawn.

SIX PARTIES TO BACK UP REPUBLIC

BATAVIA, July 27 (A.P.A.)' A federation of six Indonesian political parties in Batavia announced today that their members would observe instructions only from the Republican Central Government in Jogjakarta and not from the Dutch

SJARIFOEDDIN ASSUMES ONE MORE PORTFOLIO

BATAVIA, July 27 (APA).

As the city followed its usual Sunday schedule with holiday crowds in the streets, a cabinet spokesman announced that Amir Sjarifoeddin, the Prime Minister, had temporarily assumed the portfolio of foreign secretary in addition to that of defence, which he already holds.

The spokesman said the action was taken because Hadji Agges Salim, the foreign minister, and vice-Minister

(Continued on Page 5)

Plantation Workers Pledge To Scorched Earth Policy

An APA message says:

A pledge to destroy all rubber, quinine, tea and coffee plantations in West Java if the Dutch start military operations there was revealed today by Antara, the Republican news agency, to have been taken by the plantation workers there.

21 STUDENTS KILLED

Sequel To School Building Collapse

SHARANPUR, July 27 (API).—Twenty-one students of a primary school in village Khudana Tehsil Deoband, lost their lives and forty others received injuries when the roof of the school building suddenly collapsed. All the casualities are said to be below 12 years. The boys who sustained serious injuries have been admitted to the Civil Hospital.

Mahatma Backs Viceroy's Advice To Princes

Urges Rulers Of States To Accept Paramountcy Of People

NEW DELHI, July 27 (API).—Mahatma Gandhi in his post-prayer speech this evening drew the people's attention to the Conference of Princes called day before yesterday by the Viceroy. It was right that the latter should now explain to the Rulers what their position was going to be. Paramountcy was now going and while the Viceroy said that legally and technically the States were independent, because that Paramountcy was not devolving on either of the Dominions, he advised the rulers to join one or other Dominion, rather than be in isolation. As he said, it would be wisdom for Princes to make their choice and enter one or the other Dominion, having due regard to their geographical situation and the compulsion of that position.

PRAJA MANDALS

In another sense they might foolishly resent the Paramountcy of the ryots. He suggested to them that they should regard the people's paramountcy as a privilege to be praised. They should act on the advice of the Praja Mandals or real leaders of the people.

Praja Mandals had no experience of administration and running the Government. But same was true of the leaders who were running the Central Government.

The Princes were on their trial. The taxes they received should be spent for the welfare of the ryots so that they received ten-fold return for what they paid. The States people comprise probably one-fourth of the whole of India. Would the ten crores of States' subjects be able to rejoice on the 15th of August?

It was now easy to understand why they could have no demonstrative celebration. He recommended therefore, the celebration of the event with fasting, prayer and deep heart-searching.

STOP PRESS

DUTCH REJECTS CHINESE OFFER

BATAVIA, July 27 (Reuter).—The Netherlands Government has rejected the Chinese offer of mediation in Indonesia. Replying to the Chinese request for protection of the Chinese population in Indonesia, the Dutch Foreign Office said the "policing action" was an internal question.

DUTCH COUNTER ATTACK TO STEM REPUBLICAN DRIVE

BATAVIA, July 27 (UPA).—Dutch forces opened a counter-attack to stem the Republican drive on Semarang, a Java Republican communique said today. The Indonesians mounted a new offensive in Sumatra pointed toward Padang. the communique said.

LAHORE EXPLOSION

LAHORE, July 27 (API).—There was a loud explosion late tonight. Two persons travelling in a 'tonga' on Mayo Road in Dharampura were injured in the explosion. Five persons have been arrested. Earlier in the evening two bombs were recovered from a pedestrian in Dabbi Bazar near a place of worship.

MOUNTBATTEN'S ADVICE TO PRINCES

Addressing the rulers and representatives of Indian States in the Chamber of Princes on Friday H. E. Lord Mountbatten proposed that they should enter into a temporary federation with either of the New Indian Dominions in respect of External Affairs, Defence and Communications

MAISKY FOR INDIA?

LONDON, July 27, (Reuter): M. Ivan Maiksy, wartime envoy to Britain, is Moscow's choice as the first Russian Ambassador to India, according to sources close to the Kremlin, states "Atticus" in the "Sunday Times" today.

"Subject to the limitations of any Soviet Embassador, I have always regarded M. Maisky as not unfriendly to this country", the writer said.

"Brought up in Siberia, he has an encyclopaedic knowledge of the East" the writer added.

SHOW-DOWN WITH STAYING-OUT STATES IMMINENT

Implications Of Jinnah's Assurance To Hyderabad Delegation

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI July 27.—Princely reactions to Lord Mountbatten's address indicate general intention to join Indian Dominion on the basis of terms and conditions outlined in the draft of Instrument of Accession. August 3 has been fixed by Lord Mountbatten by which Princes have been asked to reach their final decision.

Four major States—Hyderabad, Travancore, Bhopal and Indore are still holding out and although all of them sign stand-still agreements their accession to Indian Dominion is regarded highly problematical, at any rate, for the present.

It is, however, a moot point whether in the absence of Accession, the Government of India would enter into stand-still agreements which could be terminated at six months' notice. Government of India have taken the position that there is no equality of status between itself and any Indian State however big it might be. Stand-still agreement in absence of Accession could be regarded as admmission of equality in status.

VICEROY'S PLAIN-SPEAKING DOES IT!

Lord Mountbatten, on Friday last, it is believed, answered a number of questions in reply to one of which His Excellency definitely announced that Britain shall not recognise the independence of any State, nor would it grant them dominion status. That has laid to rest the aspirations and apprehensions created by India Secretary's ambiguous replies to Lord Templewood during the Independence of India Act Debate in Lords.

The Viceroy, it is further learned, told Princes that he would like one or two States staying out in order to convince them how wise acceding States were to become foundation members of Dominion of India.

This warning went home but not in the case of Nizam, Bhopal and Indore Rulers and the Dewan of Travancore, all of whom would prefer to test Viceroy's challenging words. The Nizam, it is further learned, further strengthened in his resolve by League's threats to organise a movement "not necessarily, non-violent" against Hyderabad joining Indian Union.

SHOWDOWN INEVITABLE

The Hyderabad delegation had long talks with Mr. Jinnah last evening. Leaguers promise to recognise independence of Travancore is regarded as a pointer that showdown is imminent —showdown with staying-out States which are likely to be supported by League on communal basis. The Showdown also shall decide the major issue whether Pakistan Government could aid and abet anti-Indian Dominion movements in Indian States.

Travancore State Congress President Arrested

Rs. 10,000 Reward For Information Leading To Arrest Of Sir C. P.'s Assaulters

TRIVANDRUM, July 27 (A.P.I.): The latest batch of State Congress leaders arrested till this morning in connection with the direct action campaign includes Messrs. Thanu Pillai, President of the Travancore State Congress, K. A. Mathew, ex-M.L.A. and P. S. Nataraja Pillay, ex-M.L.A.

Secretary Arrested

An earlier message said:—

TRIVANDRUM, July 26, (A.P.I.): In connection with the Direct Action programme of the State Congress and its supporters, a further batch of persons have been arrested all over the state.

A total of about a dozen persons suspected to be connected with the stabbing outrage on the Dewan have been taken into custody pending identification. it is authoritatively learnt to-night.

Comb-out of the city is continuing.

MR. PILLAI CONDEMNS OUTRAGE

Mr. Pattom Tanu Pillai President of the Travancore State Congress in a statement condemning the stabbing attack on Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer says:

"I am sorry to learn there was an attack on the person of Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer. Such incidents, can only cause grief to those who believe in non-violence and I wish violence is eschewed. It is well-known that the State Congress is wedded to the principle of non-violence. I call upon all State Congressmen and those that are in sympathy with the aims and methods of the State Congress to fully realise the efficacy of non-violence and its necessity and to take special care to dissociate themselves from all violent elements in the country.

"I also take this opportunity to draw the attention of the Government and their officers to the evil effects of their attempts to create a terrorist and violent atmosphere. I hope that better counsels will prevail all around."

POLICE OFFICER'S STATEMENT

In the course of statement to the press on the stabbing attack on Sir C.P. Ramaswamy Iyer, Dewan of Travancore, the Inspector General of Police, Travancore State says: "agitators, who have shown inclination to violence and persons who are actually supporting Direct Action, which would inexitably lead to such violence are being taken into custody. Among those taken into custody in connection with the Direct Action programme are Messrs. K. P. Neelachanda Pillai, Secretary of the Travancore State Congress T. K. Narayana Pillai, K. A. Gangadhara Menon and G. Chandrasekhara Pillai. About half dozen laskars and wiremen have also been detained on suspicion and a few others suspected of being assailants are being rounded up for being put up for identification Vigorous investigation is proceeding."

RS. 10.000 REWARD FOR BOOKING OF ASSAILANTS

A reward of Rs. 10,000 has been offered to anyone who will furnish information leading to the arrest of the assailants responsible for the murderous attempt on the Dewan of Travancore, at the Music academy, on July 25. The sum will be doubled if information is given on or before August 1, 1947.

"The secrecy of the name of the informant will be fully assured and if annonymously given and found true, direction for payment of cash to the person writing in the same handwriting and kind of letter will also be carried out."

VICEROY'S MESSAGE TO SIR C. P.

His Excellency the Viceroy has sent the following telegram to Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar:—

"My wife and I are shocked to hear of the dastardly attack on you and are grateful to Providence that you were saved. Our best wishes for your rapid recovery. I trust that you will soon be well enough to continue the profitable discussions we had been having about Travancore and India".

Telegrams condemning the attack and wishing him speedy recovery have been received among others from H.E.H. the Nizam of Hyderabad, H. H the Nawab of Bhopl, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, Rai Bahadur Ramchandra Kak, Sir Erie Mieville, and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

STEADY IMPROVEMENT

A medical bulletin issued this morning by the Surgeon-General "Sachivottama Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar's condition shows steady improvement. He spent a comfortable night."

DUTCH SHIP SAILS WITHOUT PILOT

MELBOURNE, July 27 (Reuter). The Dutch military transport 'Tjibesar' sailed from here early today without a pilot, following a threat from Australian Seamen's Union to declare "black" any pilot taking the ship out to sea.

Sikhs Hold Conferences Despite Punjab Ban

Jathas Coming Out Of Golden Temple At Regular Intervals Arrested

AMRITSAR, July 27, (A.P.I.): Four Sikh Jathas, comprising of 108 persons, were arrested today, under the Punjab Public Safety Act, when they came out of Golden Temple at regular intervals in order to proceed to Nankana Sahib in defiance of the ban.

At the Akali Takhat, Sardar Amar Singh Dosanj, Acting President of the Shiromani Akali Dal, and Mr. Keshab Chander, President of the Hindu Sabha, appealed to the Jathas to remain non-violent.

Master Tara Singh, veteran Akali leader, informed the API that the All-Punjab Sikh Conference was in progress at 2 p.m. and the Government ban was successfully defied. The Conference, he said, was attended by 10,000 people, whereas the military and police had detained several Akali Jathas at Ballokim, Sheikhpura, Lyallpur and Jaarianwala and other places.

There is great excitement in the city.

The District Magistrate has imposed a forty-eight-hour curfew around the area which will remain in force till 4 p.m. on Tuesday.

First Jatha On Way To Nankana Sahib

AMRITSAR, July 26, (A.P.I.): The Sikh morcha (agitation) for the removal of restrictions imposed by the Punjab Government on the All-Punjab Sikh Conference has been launched, says an announcement from the Shiromani Akali Dal Headquarters.

The announcement which was broadcast in the city by beat of drum also stated that the first Jatha of Sikhs comprising 100 persons will leave on July 27 to Nankana Sahib to offer satyagraha. Before leaving the Jatha will offer prayers at the Akali that, the highest seat of Sikh authority where the jamedar will issue a command, in accordance with the Sikh tradition. The Jathas will continue to march to Nankana Sahib till the Government ban is withdrawn.

SIKH LEADERS IN LONDON

LONDON, July 27, (Reuter): A Sikh delegation now in London, is seeking interviews next week with the British Prime Minister Mr. Clement Attlee, and other leading ministers to present boundary demands of the community in connection with the division of the Punjab.

The delegation consists of two leading members of the Sikh political organisation, the Shiromani Akali Dal, Professor Ganga Singh and Meher Ban Singh Dhupia.

"The Sikh demand is that the river Chenub should be the boundary of the Eastern and Western Punjab," Prof. Ganga Singh said here today.

Meher Ban Singh, a well-known figure in the London Sikh community during the war, was one of the Lieutenants of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. He said that "the Sikh organisation in Britain—Khalsa Jatha of the British Isles—is supporting our demands.

Troops Open Fire

Troops opened fire twice to disperse crowds which attempted to enter the historic Gurduwara Nankana Sahib where All-Punjab Sikh Conference was held despite the Government ban on the Conference. Five prsons were injured.

Over 10,000 persons had managed to enter the Gurudwara day before yesterday, before all approaches to it were cordoned off by the military. A large number of people, who tried to defy the ban, have been detained by the military.

The Conference which was presided over by Sardar Dalip Singh, M.L.A., passed a resolution expressing the Sikh's determination not to accept any award which did not satisfy the just interests of the Sikhs." The Sikhs will not be satisfied unless half of the Colonial Tract is ceded to them", the resolution said.

Sardar Dalip Singh said: "The British scheme for partition of the country provides for an Empire for the Muslims in India. He called upon the Sikhs to resolve to make all sacrifices "to maintain the integrity of the Colony Tract, comprising over 3,000 square miles, of parts of Sheikhupura, Gujranwala and about half of Lyallpur district, Eastern Punjab, and to keep it out of the Muslim State of Pakistan.

He said: "The Sikhs will profoundly resent any attempt at severing Nankana Sahib and the Colony Tract from East Punjab.

The Conference passed another resolution condemning the repressive policy of the Government.

RENOUNCES TITLE

Sardar Kartar Singh Dewana, who unfurled the Sikh flag, announced the renunciation of his title of Sardar Sahib.

BALANCED FLAG FOR PAKISTAN

Sind Minorities' Suggestion: Address To Jinnah On Arrival At Karachi

KARACHI, July 27 (A.P.I.): The Sind Minorities Association at its general body meeting today decided to present an address to Mr. Jinnan, Governor-General Designate of Pakistan, on his arrival at the airport on August 7. The association will present a memorandum to Mr. Jinnah enumerating the demands of minorities in Sind.

The general body meeting further today approved the new design of flag which they propose to submit for adoption by the Pakistan Constituent Assembly.

The new design consists of three diagonal stripes. The central one which is bigger than the other two is green with a superscription of crescent and star indicating that Muslims occupy the central place in Pakistan Dominion.

On the top, red represents the Hindu minority with the superscription of 'Om'. The third stripe in the bottom is white representing other minorities living in Pakistan territory.

The entire flag is embossed with a full size balance signifying justice and fairness to all the people of Pakistan.

India's Flag To Fly On Bengal Govt. Buildings

CALCUTTA, July 27 (A.P.I.): The flag of India, as adopted by the Indian Constituent Assembly, will be hoisted on August 15 at Government House, Calcutta, the Bengal Secretariat, Calcutta High Court and other Government buildings. The Chief Minister of West Bengal, Dr. P. C. Ghosh, will hoist the flag at the Secrtariat.

The programme of illuminations is also being arranged for the day.

VICEROY AT SARDAR'S PARTY TO RULERS

NEW DELHI, July 27 (API).—The Viceroy, Lord Mountbatten, rulers of Indian States, members of Diplomatic Corps, Ministers of Indian States, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru and other members of the Indian Government and high ranking civil and military official of the Government of India attended a reception this evening given by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

The party was given in honour of rulers and representatives of Indian States, who are now in Delhi. Over 400 guests were present.

Dr. Sutan Shariar, the Indonesian leader and Lord Killearan also attended the party.

WOOLLEN KHADI

REDUCTION SALES

The A. I. S. A., Khadi Bhandar is offering its stocks of woollen tweeds at a discount of 25% as it wishes to minimise its activities of Khadi sales. Some 600 pieces of tweeds priced at from Rs. 3/- to Rs. 4/4/- per yard are placed on the counter for sale.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that PRISCA LAETITIA MIRANDA and MICHAEL PETER ANTHONY MIRANDA, the proving Executrix and Executor of the Will of Dominic Berthold Miranda have contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property free from all incumbrances.

All persons having claim of any nature whatsoever against the said property should make it known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Yusuf Building, Churchgate Street, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

A piece of Fazandari land situate at Matarpacadi, Mazagaon, admeasuring 320 square yards, bearing Collector's New Survey No. 1|3695 and Cadastral Survey No. 337 Mazagaon Division and Municipal "E" Ward Nos. 5921 and 5922 and Street Nos. 27A and 31B (formerly No. 41) and bounded on North by public passage and beyond that by property of Joseph Anthony Gonsalves and Vincent Gonsalves, on South by property of Hassanally Hussan, on East by property of late Mr. Jao Alexio Baptista and on West by property of Mr. Louis Mary Valladares.

Dated this 28th day of July, 1947.

NAGINDAS HOOSEINALLY & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
4616

AUCTION SALES

SALE ON WEDNESDAY, THE 30TH DAY OF JULY, 1947, at 4-45 P.M. AT THE SALE ROOM OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO. under instructions from Messrs. Vachha & Co., Attorneys for Sunrise Pictures and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Atlantic Pictures of Sultan Pet, Bangalore City, will sell by Public Auction on the date as above.

The Distribution, Exhibition and Exploitation rights in the Picture "Amar Asha" for the territories of Madras Presidency, Nizam Dominions, Ceylon and all allied Native States generally known in the film trade as "South India" for 25 years from the date of sale together with the following prints, photos, sets and materials:—(1) Three positive prints, (2) Six photos sets, (3) Three sets of Enlargements, (4) Night Slides, (5) 1,500 Posters, (6) 1,000 Booklets, (7) Twenty Blocks, (8) Three Paper censor certificates.

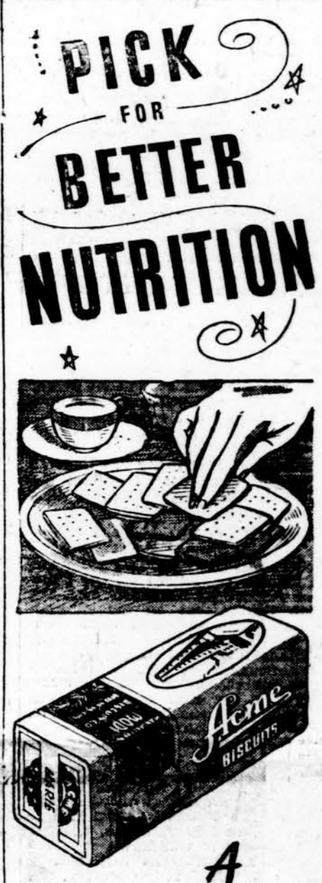
SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

CIVIL SUPPLIES FACT-FINDING COMMITTEE

Mr. Dinkerrao Desai, Member for Civil Supplies, has accepted the Group's suggestion of forming "The Progressive Group Civil Supplies Fact-Finding Committee," with a view to giving the members of the Group and of the public a chance to meet him and ask him questions and make suggestions regarding the present food and cloth position in Bombay and the Province.

The Committee will consist of 15 members—7 of whom will be permanent and 8 rotating. The Committee will meet the Minister once every fortnight for the present, and before each meeting, a preliminary discussion will be held among the members of the Committee regarding the questions that are to be put to Government.

The first meeting of the above Committee will take place on Saturday, August 2, at 5 p.m. in the Minister's Office at the Secretariat. Applications are invited for the 8 rotating members for the fortnightly meetings and may be sent to the President, at Ahmed Manzil, Warden Road.



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MAURITIUS LETTER

India Independence Bill Reactions

Fear Of Hindu-Muslim Gap Widening

(From Our Own Correspondent)

PORT LOUIS, July 14.

The India Independence Bill has not roused that enthusiasm amongst the Indians of Mauritius as did the Cabinet Mission's Plan. Is it attributable to the establishment of Pakistan? May be, because the bulk of the population are Hindus (203,814 out of 419,185, whilst the Muslims number 57,848). The other communities are somewhat bewildered: they are yet asking themselves if nationality is based on religion. Being of French extraction, they do not quite realise M. Jinnah's two-nation theory which is wholly incompatible with the principles of the famous Droits de l'Homme (Human Rights).

On the other hand, the Muslims look satisfied, but they do not publicly give vent to their feelings. In some shops photos of Mr. Jinnah were put overnight in a conspicuous place.

It is not visualized that the Hindu-Muslim relations, which for over a century have been very friendly, will deteriorate. Nevertheless it is feared that the coming elections, which are due to take place in December, will be fought by the Muslims on a communal basis, at least in Port Louis, where they are in a majority.

At the last Municipal elections, three Hindus were returned as against two Muslims—a thing without parallel in the Municipal history. The immediate reaction of the Muslims was that they had sustained a defeat at the hands of the Hindus who were but about 600 on the electoral roll as against some 1,200 Muslims.

LABOUR PARTY

The gap between the Hindus and the Muslims is likely to widen as most of the Hindu leaders side with the Mauritius Labour Party a party which is run by a gang of avowed communists. It is interesting to note that he Mauritius Labour Party which, on the one hand, is affiliated to the Fabian Bureau, is pledged, on the other, to communist ideals. The car of the Party is painted in red. The office-bearers wear red ties, the Red Flag is hoisted on every occasion, and last but not least, the official of the Mauritius Labour Party bears the emblem of the Sickle and the Hammer!

The fiery speeches of the leaders of this party are disturbing. All kinds of threats against the Government and the capitalists are flung now and then. At one meeting organised by the party in the north of the island one of the so-called Hindu leaders (it would be more correct to say: self-appointed leaders) complaining of the Rs. 2 daily wages of the Indian labourer, went to the length of saying that 'if the labourers were not given adequate wages to live upon, they will have to sell their wives,' which gives an entirely wrong idea of the women's morality of the island. Fortunately another Hindu intervened and gave the former a fitting reply.

To revert to the question of the Hindu-Muslim relations, the Muslims fear of being swamped by the Hindus in the country districts where they are in a minority. It is rightly believed that they would prefer to join hands with the Whites and the coloured people than with the Hindus to fight the forthcoming elections. This belief becomes stronger when it is thought that the leaders of non-Indian communities strained every nerve to create dissensions between the Hindus and the Muslims at the Consultative Committee set up by the Governor to examine the draft Constitution. The Non-Indian members of the Committee more or less succeeded in their manoeuvre and only one out of the three Muslim members sided with the Hindus who claimed male adult suffrage or in the alternative universal suffrage based on literacy.

SMUTSLIKE TACTICS

It was in that Committee that the question of India's independence and its consequences on Indian nationals in Mauritius was first raised. Smuts-like tactics were adopted, but failed. A former Labour leader said that Indians must not look to India for redress of their grievances and that unless they adopted Western standards of life they would have to live as foreigners in this island and not claim special treatment."

"To this an Indian member replied: "Long before immigration had become an institution of Government, there were, in the island, not only rich Indian planters who owned sugar factories, but other Indians with smaller holdings." The same member added: "In 1839 we found the inhabitants of Mauritius, in a petition asking for the introduction of Indian immigrants, stating 'that some thousands of natives of India and their descendants have been settled here for many years as planters, shopkeepers, clerks and artisans so that the native languages of India are all perfectly spoken here, not only by the domesticated or creole Indians but by a great number of European residents, and that their customs and religious traditions, because they are well understood are universally respected.' And yet more than a century afterwards it is contended that Indians not conforming to the Western standards of life are strangers to the colony!"

THE "DHANUSH"

It is officially announced that the "Dhanush" which visited Mauritius last year will be in our waters at the end of August.

To mark its previous arrival, an Indian has named his bus after the name of the ship. It is a custom in Mauritius to name buses or lorries after the names of warships. We have thus: Effingham, Repulse, Renown, Glassgow, etc. Since some days a bus named Hindusthan is plying in the north. There is no bus with the name of Pakistan, though a Muslim coolie has given that name to his hand-cart.

VILLAGE COUNCILS

We have just got our "Gaoun Hookoomat Bill," and according to this, many village councils have been set up. They are supervised by a Civil Commissioner in the North and the South, one for each region. One of these commissioners is our former commander of troops, Col. R. E. S. Veidham, who, at one time, belonged to the Indian Army. He served in the Punjab and in Poona for more than six years.

"CONGRESS-MINDED HINDUS"

New Group In U. P. Congress

LUCKNOW, July 22 (By Mail): "We have so far accepted everything, whether right or wrong, that our Congress leaders at the top decided, with a view to driving out the Britishers from this land; but the decisions our leaders have been taking one after another since their acceptance of the formation of Pakistan on June 3 last, are intolerable. It has, therefore, become absolutely necessary that youngmen from inside the Indian National Congress must come forward to take up the reins of power in their own hands after removing the present leadership," runs a statement issued by a Congressman of Lucknow, Dr. Hori Lal Saxena, on behalf of a new group of Congressmen formed here called the "Congress-minded Hindus."

The statement goes on to say, "It is greatly to be regretted that the All-India Congress Committee accepted the British Government's Plan of partitioning India, as announced by Lord Mountbatten, contrary to all the previous resolutions of the Congress, but now that the decision has been taken and partition is taking place, this partition must be complete in all details, i.e., all Muslims in Hindusthan, who had demanded Pakistan, must leave Hindusthan and go to their 'homeland' of Pakistan and all Hindus and Sikhs in Pakistan should return to Hindusthan, the Central Governments of the two Dominions to make proper arrangements for the repatriation of their respective nationals from the other Dominion, with every facility and authority to bring all their moveable property with them, including machinery etc. The Muslims in Hindusthan now cease to be Nationals of the State of Hindusthan and as such they must be treated as aliens without any franchise, property or other rights in Hindusthan, Hindus and Sikhs may be treated likewise in Pakistan.

NATIONALIST MUSLIMS

"We see that the Muslims who join the Indian National Congress merely become Nationalist Muslims and do not become full-fledged Congressmen, and as such they never forget their religion and in that very capacity they agitate for Urdu against Hindi and for a higher percentage of Muslims in the services than their legitimate population ratio, and other rights of Muslims as such. But, contrary to this, the Hindus who join the Congress become whole-hog Congressmen and they immediately forget that they are Hindus also by religion, and as such they ignore the legitimate to rights of the Hindus. The Nationalist Muslims have thus been playing the role of fifth-columnists, carrying out the policy of the Muslim League from inside the Congress. This can be tolerated no more.

EXCHANGE OF POPULATIONS

"Mr. Jinnah has been demanding the exchange of populations between Pakistan and Hindusthan. We are prepared to accept this demand of his and consider it absolutely essential that all Hindus and Sikhs staying in Pakistan Provinces should be repatriated to Hindusthan and all Mussalmans in Hindusthan must go to their homeland of Pakistan. That is now the only way to maintain peaceful relations between the two countries.—P.S.I.

"Help Both States To Continue To Be Friends"

LAHORE, July 26: Mr. Abdulla Butt, Secretary, convening committee all-parties Nationalist Muslim Conference, in a Press statement, explains the attitude of the Nationalist Muslims towards both Dominions—India and Pakistan. He says that these Dominions need greatest amount of goodwill, co-operation and mutual faith. Nationalist Muslims' role should be to help both the States to continue to be friends.

Mr. Butt says, "June 3 plan has divided India into two sovereign States. The most important thing about this division is that it is based on the agreement of all the parties concerned. All the inhabitants in either of the two States have got to be loyal to their respective States. Now division is a 'fait accompli'. No useful purpose can be served by condemning it, deriding it and questioning the wisdom of those who insisted on this and got it. Let us leave it to posterity to judge them if they were wrong."

NOBLE TASK

Mr. Butt adds: "There are quite strong elements in both the States which are working for bitterness, recrimination and ill-will. If unchecked it is in their power to lead all of us to shambles. It is our noble task to fight out these forces in India and Pakistan. Minorities in both the States are a sacred concern. They must be safeguarded, not only this but made to flourish according to their genius. If well treated the minorities are bound to reconcile permanently to the new set-up.

"So far we have been fighting against an alien rule. Today we are free, and freedom without its contents is nothing. It must mean an era in which there is greatest amount of social justice, individual liberty and scope for all to expand their inherent qualities. No good life is possible without freedom from want and care. Our duty is to work for this ideal and completely identify ourselves with such forces as work to establish such conditions.

SASEBO, Japan, July 26, (U.P.A.): Twenty four destroyers of the wartime Japanese Navy sailed from this former naval base today for distribution among the Allied powers.

Eight of these have been allocated to China and these went to Shanghai. Eight others allocated to Great Britain have gone to Hong Kong while the remaining eight allocated to the Soviet Union have gone to Nahadka, near Vladivostok.

Trades Prevail Over R.A.F.

Harwood League Football

BOMBAY, Sunday.

TRADES	 3
R.A.F.	 0

The last but one encounter of Trades India S.C., the holders of this year's Harwood League, resulted in victory for the Trades by three goals to one. This has now put them in a position when a win in their last engagement in the League, with Somersets, will give them the championship once again. Should they however draw, they still stand a substantial chance of winning by virtue of their superior goal average.

The winners were again without the services of their star outside left Dhakuram. Parab filled that position and Sheena played on the right wing. Bhimrao playing at inside-right.

Trades put up a better performance than on the last occasion although the opposition was far weak. Bhimrao scored the first goal for the winners and after the interval Thomas increased the lead. Some 5 minutes from the end Shena who had deputised for Sanjiva for some five minutes as the latter had been carried off the field, completed the tally after the ball had rebounded from the post off a Parab kick.

THE TEAMS:

TRADES:—Sanjiva; Manuel and Rathnam; Perumal, Rashad and Govind; Sheena, Bhimrao, Raymond, Thomas and Parab.

R.A.F.—Masterton; Hall and Gifford; Tucker, Rennie and Allen, Graves, Lovett, Buxton, Kilgatton and Ray.

Referee—Gopalan.

Bandra Gym. Badminton Starts

BOMBAY, Sunday.—Bombay's Badminton season commenced this evening when the first round of the top half of men's singles were decided. The programme as usual on an opening day was crowded and matches were mainly in the weeding out process. Only a few matches went into the decider and although some were keen the standard was not particularly high. None of the seeded players made an appearance as all of them have been given a bye into the fourth round.

The first round of the lower half of men's singles will be played on Monday.

JINNAH TABLE-TENNIS TOURNAMENT: Under the auspices of "The Muslim Youths' Association" an Open Table-Tennis Tournament, for Muslim youths will be held at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House, New Nagpada Road, from 21st August 1947. Entries close on Sat. (9th Aug.) at 7 p.m. Draw on Sun. (10th Aug.) at 10 a.m., at the N. N. House. Entries will be accepted daily (except Sunday) from 5-30 p.m. to 7 p.m., the entrance form can be had from the Table-Tennis Secretary, Muslim Youths' Association, Nagpada Neighbourhood, House, New Nagpada Road, Bombay 8, on payment of one anna. Details on application.

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You get extra sharpness with 7 o'clock blades — the extra sharpness that only triple-grinding can give. That's why 7 o'clock give you such amazingly close, clean shaves, which last all day and keep your chin smooth for the evening. You get better shaves and more of them with 7 o'clock.
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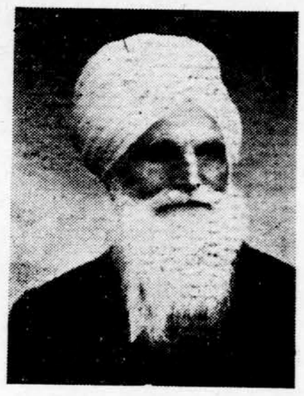
TRUE HAPPINESS COMES ONLY BY SERVING THE MASTER

Discourse By
Mr. D. B. PADWAL

The Westerners have yet to know that there is also a Science of Happiness and that it has to be cultivated as assiduously as any other natural science like Physics and Chemistry was the theme of a discourse by Mr. D. B. Padwal, the religious head of the Bombay Radhaswami Satsang before a distinguished gathering who



had assembled in the Tulsidas Gopalji Trust Hall, near Mahalaxmi Tank, Warden Road, Bombay, yesterday morning to celebrate the 90th Birthday of His Holiness Param Sant Hazur Sadguru Baba Sawansingji Maharaj.

In the hall had assembled many Hindus, Sikhs, Jains and other caste disciples of His Holiness including women and children to felicitate His Holiness on the occasion of His 90th Birthday. Mr. D. B. Padwal delivered the main discourse.

Mr. Padwal observed that the Western Scientists had made great strides in natural sciences. They had invented Electric Appliances, the Wireless and also terrible weapons like the Atom Bombs and Robot Bombers. They had helped a great deal in adding to human comforts, but some comforts is not happiness. Happiness is far away from comforts as is Atom Bomb from the Spinning Wheel.

A person may have all comforts he will strive for and yet he may not be happy. More likely that not he frets and fumes in his cosy cushions. The Demon of Desire will not let him rest. The unsatiable lust for power and pelf will not give him peace. Poor dear he starves for happiness in plenty of comforts.

Happiness presuppose a definite approach to life. That approach has to be studied and made one's own before one thinks of leading a happy life. A craving for comforts concentrates a person's attention only on himself and that himself with all his costly outside might be a very miserable creature indeed. A desire for happiness on the other hand always strives to secure fresh avenue for selfless service. For there can be no happiness without a sense of service. It is an acknowledged principal of Psychology that true happiness comes only by serving the Master or Sadguru. Your littleself has to be curbed and suppressed at every step so that you may be worthy of serving him. Your ego has to be abandoned. Your ego or "Ahankar" as is called in Sanskrit is the greatest obstacle in your happiness. This Ahankar permeates each and every fibre of your being. He is very cunning too. You may think yourself to be free from his clutches and yet really may be his complete slave. Self deception is a great and very subtle weapon which Ahankar uses to keep you in his bondage. To conquer ego and to be totally free from his subtle influence is the study matter of the Science of Happiness.

The Sant Mat or the Path of the Master has been known throughout countless ages to be the one and the only Science of Deliverance, and hence the Science of Happiness. Sant Mat delivers you completely from the bondage of your ego and sets you free from the endless cycle of "Avagavan". Complete surrender at the feet of the Master is the first step towards attainment of that state. To be able to find the true and perfect Master and to completely abandon himself to his feet should be the ideal of every person seeking Happiness. Fortunately for us, the Param Sant Hazur Sadguru Baba Sawansingji Maharaj is such a perfect Master. It is only by surrendering yourself at his feet can you be completely happy and obtain true peace.

The celebration began with Sadguru Stavan in Gurumukhi by Messrs. K. M. Bhatela and K. H. Damania, and in Marathi by Miss Sudha Shanbhag and Mohini Nayak. This was followed by an introductory speech by Mr. V. B. Patkar.

Lectures pertaining to the teachings and personality of the Master were delivered in Marathi, Gurumukhi, English, Hindi and Kanarese by a number of speakers chief among whom were Messrs. D. M. Pai, V. G. Morye, Sardar Teja Singhji, A. G. Shanbhag, N. M. Surve, S. A. Shanbhag, G. V. Gubbi and R. V. Vaity.

After a short concluding speech by Mr. D. B. Padwal, the function terminated.

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CITY & SUBURBS

To-dau

Hindu: Adhik Shravan, Shud 11, 2003.
Muslim: Ramzan 9, 1366.
Parsi: Behman 28, 1316.
Sunrise 6-14 a.m., Sunset 7-17 p.m.
Hightide 09-50, 20-22, Lowtide 02-31, 15-46.

Today's Engagements

MAZDAZNAN ART EVENING: Today (Monday) at 6-15 p.m. at Alexandra Girls' School Hall, Waudby Road. Mr. Amoerkar the chairman of the Art Society of India will speak on "Medium and Material in Art".

INDONESIA MEETING: Pragati Mandal and Lokasena will hold a public meeting today (Monday) 9 p.m. at Vanamali Hall Dadar to condemn the Dutch attack on Indonesia. Prin. Tejasing will preside. Mr. R. M. Jambhekar and Com. Romeschandra will address the meeting.

BOMBAY UNION OF JOURNALISTS: Mr. Habibur Rahman, of the Azad Hind Movement in Berlin, will meet members of the union today (Monday) at 6 p.m., at the Club of the Union, Prospect Chambers Annexe, Hornby Road.

PASSENGERS & TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION: The Joint Honorary Secretaries, write to say that the General Manager of the G. I. P. Railway has nominated the representative of their Association, Mr. Jamsaned J. J. Cursetji, B.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law, to serve as a representative of the public on the 'Suburban Permanent Standing Time Table Advisory Committee of the G. I. P. Railway.

The public who may have any suggestions to make in regard to the Suburban Service would do well to approach this member for any representation to be made in connection with time table arrangements.

DINKERRAO DESAI FOR DELHI

Mr. Dinkerrao Desai, Minister for Law and Civil Supplies, Bombay, will leave for Delhi on Tuesday (July 29) and will return to Bombay the next day.

Plea For Independence Bonus

The Secretary of the Bombay Textile Clerks' Union writes:

There are various suggestions in regard to the celebrations of August 15th, such as declaration of paid holiday for all the daily paid workers in the city and in addition to grant an Independence Bonus to them.

In this connection we would like to recall here that we were granted Victory Bonus last year. We have therefore more right to request the authorities concerned to grant us an Independence Bonus as suggested by certain Trade Union Quarters.

On behalf of the Bombay Tex. Clerks' Union we wholeheartedly support this suggestion.

CITY WOMEN TO CHALK OUT AUGUST 15 PROGRAMME

Mrs. Safia Khan, G. O. C. Congress Sevika Dal writes:

A meeting of the representatives of different women's organisations and women workers in the city, will be held on Monday, July 28, at 3 p.m. at the Congress House to devise ways and means as to how women in general can help the Congress and the Government in organising and making the celebrations of August 15 a great success. Individual invitations have been issued but such of the organisations and individuals who are desirous to participate in the 15th of August celebrations and who may not have received the invitations are also welcome to attend the meeting.

Woman Sentenced For Breach Of Rationing Orders

One Mrs. Sarubai Babu Powar was convicted and sentenced to undergo seven days' rigorous imprisonment by the Resident Magistrate, Panvel for attempting to obtain a ration card under a false nomenclature for 12 bogus persons. Only a week before this conviction, the same woman was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50 or in default to undergo a month's simple imprisonment for attempting to obtain rations on a lost ration card of another person.

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INDIAN SHIPPING ENTERPRISE

Indian Steamship Co.'s Fleet Secures Overseas Trade

Three of the First Indian Shipping Firm getting into the Overseas Trade six "Victory" ships acquired in America, viz., the 'Temple Victory,' the 'Dominican', and the 'Norway' have now arrived in Calcutta. They have all been carrying a full cargo of foodgrains from U.S.A. to India as also have the other three ships, viz., the 'Lewiston', the 'United States Victory,' and the 'U.S.S.R.' The last three ships were scheduled to arrive in Calcutta on 23rd July 1947.

All the ships will be coming to Calcutta to instal lascar accommodation for the conveyance of Indian crew. Junior officers will also be recruited from India and all the ships will carry three cadets and train them to become officers in due course.

The ships' Port of Registry is Calcutta and they will be re-named here as follows: "Indian Pioneer," "Indian Trader", "Indian Exporter", "Indian Navigator", "Indian Shipper," and "Indian Merchant." As is known, the Company also possess two vessels bought in the U.K., namely, "Indian Endeavour" and "Indian Enterprise."

The India Steamship Company now have a fleet of aggregating 85,000 tons d.w., and after having provided accommodation for the Indian crew, which is expected to take a few weeks the ship will all be ready to enter overseas liner trade.

"RAMDAS" CHARITY SHOW AT METRO

BOMBAY, July 25. (A. P. I.): The Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, R K. O. Radio Pictures and Universal are giving a special charity show at Metro cinema on Saturday, August 2, at 10 a.m., the entire proceeds of which will go the "Ramdas" Relief Fund. The programme will consist of cartoons, exhibited for the first time in India.

Kalyan's Loss In "Ramdas" Disaster

(From Our Correspondent)

KALYAN, July 27.—Mr. Modak, a resident of Kalyan, with his wife and a child is believed to have perished in the 'Ramdas' tragedy. He was going to his native place because of the outbreak of cholera in the town. One more man from Kalyan was on board the same ship. So far no news about their survival has been received.

Residents Protest Against New Cinema On Ranade Road

At a largely attended meeting of the citizens of Dadar held on Thursday night at the Hetkari Bhandari Hall, Dadar (B.B.C.I.), under the presidency of Mr. Ishwarbhai Patel, president of the G. Ward Congress Committee, organised by almost all the representative bodies of the locality, viz., G. Ward Congress Committee, G. Ward Socialist party, G. Ward Tenants Association, Samajwadi Yuvak Sangh, D. L. Vaidya Road, Nagrik Sangh, Dadar Nagrik Dal Groups 3 and 4, a strong protest against the erection of a new cinema on the Ranade Road Extension was recorded by the passing of two resolutions. The meeting elected a representative body of the following persons to take all steps to prevent the erection of the new cinema theatre: Sjt. Ratansi Palan Sojpal, President: V. M. Nagwekar, G. S. Kanthi, Dr. N. P. Shah, N. G. Tavkar, J. B. Padnis, and Prakash Mahadikar. The office of the committee is located at Dr. N. P. Shah's hospital, Portuguese Road Dadar.

RADIO'S "WARM VOICE" FOR MASS CONTACT

All-India Radio Merchants' Association, Bombay, in their memorandum addressed to the Government of India, Department of Commerce, state that the Government's latest Import Control Order contemplating total ban on the import of radio sets on the plea that radio receivers fall under the category of luxury goods or non-essential goods, is ill-conceived. Radio and Broadcast are the important instruments of educating the public. In India especially where literacy is 10 per cent or so, newspapers cannot effectively supplant the place of Broadcasting.

The number of licensed radio listeners in India is disproportionately small and almost all the villages in India are strangers to it. The warm voice in people's own language is certainly a more effective and important medium than cold print. Government, therefore, if they mean business, should not ban the import of radio as according to a fair calculation some 6,80,000 radio sets will be required to establish communication with every town and village in India.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

BOMBAY—I

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Swar Kalika (by D'Amel) 7-40 7-30 Swar Kalika (by D'Amel) 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Mohammad Ismail (Vichitra Been par Asawari) 8-45 Sundrabai Abhang (Tukaram) 9-0 Gokulibai Kakodkar (Bilwal).

12-0 p.m. Programme for women (H U and H) 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 Light Variety 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Lunch-Hour Music 4-20 School Broadcast 5-0 Mohammad Ismail (Vichitra been) 5-15 Suresh Haldankar (Multani) 5-45 Topic of Day 5-55 Local 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 Ahmed Dilawar (Ghazalen) 6-30 Balashanker Krut Ghazalo 6-45 Sundrabai 7-0 Monday Special 7-15 Mohammad Ismail (Vichitra been par Purvi) 7-30 Pustak Parichaya by Hashmookh Shukla 7-45 Gujarati Sings 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Folk-Songs of India 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 B B C News 9-40 Programme Parade 9-45 "Opportunities of employment" 10-0 Suresh Haldankar (Khambawati 10-30 Gokulibai Kakodkar (Puria).

PORTUGUESE MUST QUIT GOA

Dr. Lohia's Call To National Congress Workers To Get Ready For Struggle

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, Socialist leader, addressing a meeting of workers of National Congress, Goa, at Cruzo Studio, Brabourne Stadium, called upon them to get ready to put an end to the Portuguese rule in that part of the country soon after the British leave India. In this task, he told them, they have to rely mainly on their own strength.

Very soon, Dr. Lohia said, India is going to have a Government fully free from foreign control. But what about Goa? It is also part of India. But its rulers have repeatedly said that they will not surrender power in India without fight. Obviously in such a situation people are inclined to think in terms of some Government action.

The Portuguese Foreign Minister talks in terms of bloodshed. But Dr. Lohia could not say at this moment what would be the answer to that threat. He reminded the workers of the National Congress, Goa, that after August 15 the struggle in Goa would become different. They would be called upon to overthrow the Portuguese power in the country. It must have precedence over everything else. He appealed to them not to allow religion to play any part in politics.

PROHIBITION GUARDS FOR BOMBAY

The Prohibition Committee of the Congress Legislature Party is contemplating the creation of an organisation of voluntary workers to be known as "Prohibition Guards".

Suggestions to this effect were made at the first meeting of the Committee in Bombay on Saturday. Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Excise and Reconstruction, was present.

The "Prohibition Guards" will help the Government in the enforcement of their 'Prohibition Programme'. They will check and detect breaches of the regulations. The scope and limits of their powers and functions was mooted at the meeting.

It is learnt that the organisation, in the first instance, would be created on an experimental basis.

MAGIC TOUCH OF FREEDOM

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Performing the monthly flag-hoisting ceremony at the Congress House this morning, M. Nagindas Master expressed pleasure at the end of 'Foreign Rule' over India, and said he visualised a great future for the country. There might be, he stated, a brief period of transition, but "the magic touch of freedom" would help solve all the nation's major problems. He called on the people to stand by their leaders at this historic juncture.

Lady Colville's Scheme For Former A.N.S. (I) Members

Three Stipends Awarded

Since Lady Colville's scheme for assisting ex-members of the A.N.S.(I) to undergo training as civilian nurses was instituted at the beginning of April, 14 applications for grants have been received. Of the four that so far have been dealt with, three applicants have been granted stipends and the rest are still under consideration. Applications are still being received and forms can be obtained from the Superintendent of Nursing Services, c/o the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, and the Lady Divisional Superintendent, St. John Ambulance Brigade, 141, Mint Road, Bombay.

B. B. C. I. Workers Sympathise With G. B. S. Strikers

BULSAR, July 25.

At a mass meeting of the members of the Bulsar Branch of the B.B.C.I. Railwaymen's Union held today, resolutions were passed expressing sympathy and solidarity with the strikers of the G.B.S. Railway. The resolution further called upon the Government to redress immediately the grievances of the workers, and demanded immediate inquiry into the grave food situation now prevailing in Bulsar.

Zandu Workers On Strike

The workers of Zandu Pharmaceutical Works are on strike from 14th instant. They had joined of late General Workers' Union which is run under the auspices of Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh.

The Union on behalf of the workers approached the management for negotiations and the intervention of Labour Office was sought. Conciliation having failed, a notice of strike was issued, and from 14th July, workers are on peaceful and legal strike.

The Union has approached the Government for adjudication, but no order has been issued so far.

MOHAMADI FINE ART AND LITHO WORKS

The workers of the above press had placed their demands before the management through their union i.e. Rashtriya Press Kamgar Sang. They are on strike from the 23rd instant and peaceful picketing is going on.

BHUPENDRA DYEING AND PRINTING WORKERS' DEMANDS

The Secretary of the Dyeing and Printing Workers Union, Kennedy Bridge, Bombay writes:

A meeting of the employees of the Bhupendra Dyeing and Printing Works, Khetwadi Main Road, was held on Sunday morning to consider the attitude adopted by their management towards the demands of workers. The meeting unanimously decided to go on one hour's strike on Monday July 28, between 3-0 p.m. and 4-0 p.m. as a protest against this indifferent attitude.

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Bombay Office:—105, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

All-India Weather

POONA, July 27 (A.P.I.): Following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during past 24 hours from 1st June, 1947 and departure from normal recorded at 08-00 hours I.S.T. on Sunday 27th July 1947:—

Ahmedabad 96 79 0 9.1 —5.5 Ahmednagar 83 71 0 5.1 —3.5 Allahabad 83 76 2.9 13.5 —2.6 Baroda 93 78 0 10.4 Bombay 87 78 0.1 25 —16.4 Calcutta 90 80 0.123.0 +0.1 Colombo 86 80 0 14.6 +1.8 Delhi 97 7 7 T 2-3 —6.9 Karachi 85 79 000 —3.5 Lahore 106 78 0 0.1 —6.2 Lucknow 84 80 0.2 27.6 —12.5 Madras 9.5 75 1.1 3.7 —1.3 Maha-Mahabaleshwar 66 63 1.1 89.6 —4.20 Mysore 82 69 0.2 4.5 —0.4 Nagpur 82 75 0.1 19.5 —2.2 Patna 91 82 T 10.2 —6.9 Peshawar 104 81 0 0.3 —1.0 Poona 82 73 0.1 8.0 —2.2 Sholapur 86 73 0 9.2 +1.1 Simla 74 59 0.2 10.5 —9.2 Srinagar 90 63 0 3.4 —0.1 Surat 88 79 T 8.1 —16.1.

WEATHER SUMMARY

The following is the weather summary for Sunday, the 27th July 1947:

Yesterday's shallow low pressure area persists over Chota Nagpur. Rainfall has been fairly widespread in northeast India, the East United Provinces, East Central India, the East Central Provinces, the Konkan and Malabar and local in the West United Provinces, the East and North Punjab, the West Central Provinces, Mysore and the Madras Deccan. A few showers have also occurred in the Bombay Deccan and South-East Madras.

Forecast until the 28th evening: Rainfall will continue to be widespread in North-East India, the East United Provinces, East Central India, the East Central Provinves, the Konkan and Malabar and local in the West United Provinces, the East Punjab, West Central India and the West Central Provinces. A few showers are also likely in Kashmir, South-East Rajputana, Gujarat and the rest of the peninsula. Scattered dust-storms likely in Baluchistan and Lower Sind.

Heavy rainfall warning: Isolated heavy showers will occur along the Punjab Kumaon Hills, in East Central India, the North-East Central Provinces, in and near East Bengal and along the Malabar-Kanara coast with the next 48 hours.

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

Once to every man and nation comes the moment to decide,
In the strife of Truth with falsehood, for the good or evil side,
And the choice goes by forever betwixt that darkness and that light?

The Bombay Chronicle

WELCOME PLEDGES

What may prove to be one of the most momentous statements issued so far on the problems arising out of the unfortunate partition of the country emanated from the Partition Council on Friday last. It may well be welcomed as the blue print of a charter of the rights of minorities in India and Pakistan. It has been solemnly pledged by acknowledged leaders on behalf of both future Governments that "it is their intention to safeguard the legitimate interests of all citizens irrespective of religion, caste or sex. In the exercise of normal civic rights, all citizens will be regarded as equal and both the Governments will assure to all people within their territories the exercise of liberties such as "freedom of speech, the right to form associations, the right to worship in their own way and the protection of their language and culture." It has also been undertaken on behalf of both the Governments that "there shall be no discrimination against those who, before August 15, may have been political opponents." The pledge contains all the essential principles of the rights which should be guaranteed and assured to minorities. What is now needed is that the details should be filled in and practical measures jointly formulated for their implementation and all included as a vital and organic part of the Constitution of both the States. This can be best achieved by a joint conference of representatives of the two Constituent Assemblies as suggested recently by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. We again venture to commend that wise and valuable suggestion to the leaders of the two future Governments, who, we have, no doubt are sincerely anxious to honour their pledge. We are also very glad to note that both Governments have also let it be known clearly that they are determined that in no circumstances will violence be tolerated in any form in either territory.

But even in the meantime also it is necessary that the spirit and letter of the leaders' assurances should be implemented in word and deed by the followers in both the States. And in all conscience there are many respects in which those assurances lack and, therefore, need implementation to-day. There is too much of irresponsible talk and irresponsible behaviour which must now be put a stop to in order to create the atmosphere of friendly and fraternal cooperation in the future. Such friendship and co-operation, only the narrow-minded and the short-sighted can fail to see, are a matter of vital interest to the future destiny of both India and Pakistan.

Another very welcome feature, which logically results from the earlier part of the leaders' statement, is the pledge on behalf of both Governments to accept the awards of the Boundary Commissions "whatever these may be," and to enforce them impartially and at once. Acceptance of finality at some stage and through some institution is necessary because the alternative is literal endlessness of disputes. The Boundary Commissions and their awards, given in the last resort by a competent neutral, obviously represent that finality especially since the scheme has already been accepted by all the parties. This undertaking removes a fruitful cause of conflict which can do no party any good but can cause a lot of injury to all even leading to serious crises. We, therefore, regret deeply the attitude adopted by certain sections of the Sikhs vis-a-vis the Punjab Boundary Commission and its awards. No one will fail, or, indeed, has failed, to appreciate the unenviable position in which the Sikhs find themselves for no fault of any one, or to sympathise with them. In fact, their special position has been recognised in the terms of reference to the Boundary Commission and will certainly be taken into consideration as far as is possible. But they should also recognise the realities of geography and distribution of population for which, again, no one is to blame. We earnestly hope better counsels will prevail with the Sikhs and that they will not by any action of theirs spoil the success represented by the Partition Council's pledge.

Frankly Speaking

Unjustified Claim

We note with interest and also concern the report that the Khan of Kalat has proceeded to New Delhi for a Conference with the Crown Representative. The main object is no mystery. The Khan wants Quetta and, indeed, most of British Baluchistan which once upon a time belonged to the Khans of Kalat. Then neither Quetta nor the rest of the Province was what it is today. They have been developed literally beyond recognition by the money of British India. British Baluchistan is no less a part of what, today, is British India than Berar. And, like the people of Berar, the people of British Baluchistan have, through their representative organisations, the Muslim League, as well as the Nationalist Anjuman-i-Watan definitely declared against any retrocession of their Province to Kalat. Khan Abdus Samad Khan and Qazi Md. Isa have also both gone to Delhi to consult the Congress and the League respectively. More than the Congress, whose position in such matters is well defined and well-known, it is for the Muslim League—for Baluchistan forms part of Pakistan—or rather for Mr. Jinnah to speak out clearly and categorically on the issue.

Indonesia In Crisis

The week old war in Indonesia is rapidly assuming serious proportions. The people of that beautiful, green island, who had but recently emerged from the pains and perils of Japanese occupation and of the reconquest of their land by the Allies, are once more being subjected to all the savagery of a total war. Unprepared and poorly equipped, the heroic People's army of the Indonesian Republic is fighting a desperate battle. Their flaming love of freedom is being translated into the ordeals of guerilla warfare and scorched earth policy. Even in this "unequal fighting", as General Soedarman, C.in-C. of the Javanese forces, has himself termed it, the Republican army is blazing a new trail of glory. But let us face the stern realities of the situation. Unless some speedy, determined and very substantial help is made available to the Indonesians or, in the alternative, the Dutch are sharply and immediately pulled up by the United Nations, or one of the Power combines behind the U.N. the Republican forces face disaster.

Sympathy Not Enough

Sympathy and support, the Indonesians have in plenty. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who, naturally, would be the first and quickest to respond to a situation on this kind, denounced the other day the "sudden attack" by the Dutch as an "astounding thing" and asserted that the "new spirit of Asia will not tolerate" such things. Acharya Kripalani, the Congress President, at a meeting of the members of the Constituent Assembly addressed by Dr. Sutan Shariar, promised that the Indian Government would exert all its influence in the international sphere to see that the world took up the case of Indonesia and did something to help her. Mr. M. A. Jinnah, after meeting Dr. Shariar also condemned the Dutch for their resort to ruthless use of armed forces which he asserts 'will not be tolerated by the civilized nations of the world". Mr. S. A. Dange, President of the All-India Trade Union Congress, has made, from Moscow, a call to the Indian working class to make a vigorous protest and do what they can to hamper the Dutch efforts at imperialist domination. As far as mere opinion is concerned even a Dutch political leader, Mr. Logeman ex-Minister for Overseas Territories, has criticised the Government of his country for the "cool reception" they gave to the British offer of mediation. And a Reuter message from the Hague quotes Frans Goedhart, Labour member of the States General, as having stated that Prof. Schermerhorn, one of the members of the Dutch Commission-General did not approve of the turn events had taken.

Wanted, Immediate Action

But the situation in Java, as indicated by the latest battle reports, has gone very much beyond expressions of opinion and sympathy. The Indonesians are fighting with their back to the wall. And yet no country has made any move to raise the issue direct with the U.N.O. Mr. J. J. Singh, President of the India League of America, has made an appeal to M. Trygve Lie, Secretary General of the UNO, to bring the question before the Security Council of the U.N.O. But, are all the Asiatic Powers so helpless that they cannot make this demand individually or collectively? Mrs. Ram Dulari Sinha, a member of the All-India Congress Committee, has just suggested that Pandit Nehru should summon an urgent meeting of representatives of Asiatic countries and make an attempt at "combined resistance." We are afraid there may not be much time left now for meetings and conferences. Other methods of concerted action have to be devised. We trust Pandit Nehru will take the initiative in this matter, on behalf of all Asiatic countries. But the tempo of events demands speed, above all things. On no account can India and Asia allow the Dutch to force a military defeat on the Republican forces by the cruel weight of overpowering arms and face the world with a 'fait accompli.'

THE RIGHT LEAD

(By Z. A. BARNI)

The whole country or rather both the Dominions of India must feel grateful to Mahatma Gandhi for giving a right lead on two controversial matters, viz., the question of the "lingua franca" of India and the slaughter of cows. His opinions have wholly allayed the fears of the Musalmans and I am sure they will not be slow to appreciate the same. From the comments appearing so far in the local Urdu press, I can say with confidence that the Muslim papers of other provinces will also guided by the same feelings. It is often said by the Musalmans that Mahatma Gandhi is not as considerate to the Musalmans as he was during the Khilafat days. But his opinions on these two burning questions have gone a great way in saving the situation which would have worsened had he taken some other line of thought. It is a matter for real gratification that he has not succumbed to the views of Die-hards from among his followers, but has taken a very sane view of the whole thing. Such post-prayer speeches are bound to have a very healthy influence throughout the length and breadth of this vast subcontinent and will bring the Musalmans and Hindus closer than what is the case today. I hope and trust that those persons who call themselves Congressites will thoroughly imbibe the views expressed so beautifully by Mahatmaji and will abstain from making irresponsible statements.

INDIAN INDEPENDENT CONSTITUTION

Federal Structure With Strong Centre

The following is the fourth instalment of report of the Committee appointed by the Indian Constituent Assembly to report on the principle of the Union Constitution:—

CHAPTER V
Auditor-General of Federation
AUDITOR-GENERAL OF FEDERATION

19. AUDITOR-GENERAL: There shall be an Auditor-General of the Federation who shall be appointed by the President and shall only be removed from office in like manner and on the like grounds as a judge of the Supreme Court.

20. FUNCTIONS OF AUDITOR-GENERAL: The duties and powers of the Auditor-General shall follow the lines of the corresponding provisions in the Act of 1935.

CHAPTER VI
SERVICES

21. PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION: There shall be a Public Service Commission for the Federation whose composition and functions shall follow the lines of the corresponding provisions in the Act of 1935, except that the appointment of the Chairman and the members of the Commission shall be made by the President on the advice of his ministers.

22. Provision should be made for the creation of All-India Services whose recruitment and conditions of service will be regulated by Federal law.

CHAPTER VII
ELECTIONS

23. ELECTIONS TO THE FEDERAL PARLIAMENT: Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, the Federal Parliament may, from time to time, make provision with respect to all matters relating to or connected with elections to either House of the Federal Legislature including the delimitation of constituencies.

24. SUPERINTENDENCE, DIRECTION AND CONTROL OF ELECTIONS: The superintendence, direction and control of all elections, whether Federal or Provincial, held under this Constitution including the appointment of election tribunals for decision of doubts and disputes arising out of or in connection with such elections shall be vested in a Commission to be appointed by the President.

PART V
DISTRIBUTION OF LEGISLATIVE POWERS BETWEEN FEDERATION AND UNITS

The provisions to be inserted under this head will depend upon the decisions that may be taken upon the report of the Union Powers Committee. The Union Constitution Committee has, however, decided that

(1) the Constitution should be a Federal structure with a strong Centre

(2) there should be three exhaustive legislative lists, viz., Federal, Provincial and Concurrent, with residuary powers to the Centre;

(3) the States should be on a par with the Provinces as regards the Federal Legislative list subject to the consideration of any special matter which may be raised when the lists have been fully prepared.

PART VI
ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONS BETWEEN FEDERATION AND THE UNITS

1. The Federal Parliament in legislating for an exclusively Federal subject may devolve upon the Government of a Unit, whether a Province, an Indian State or other area, or upon any officer of that Government, the exercise on behalf of the Federal Government of any functions in relation to that subject.

2. (1) It will be the duty of the government of a Unit so to exercise its executive power and authority in so far as it is necessary and applicable for the purpose as to secure that due effect is given within the Unit to every Act of the Federal Parliament which applies to that Unit; and the authority of the Federal Government will extend to the giving of directions to a Unit Government to that end.

(2) The authority of the Federal Government will also extend to the giving of directions to the Unit Government as to the manner in which the latter's executive power and authority should be exercised in relation to any matter which affects the administration of a Federal subject.

(Note:—Cf. Sections 122, 124 and 126 of the Government of India Act, 1935).

PART VII
FINANCE AND BORROWING POWERS

1. Revenues derived from sources in respect of which the Federal Parliament has exclusive power to make laws will be allocated as Federal revenues, but in the cases specified in the next succeeding paragraph the Federation will be empowered or required to make assignments to Units from Federal revenues.

2. Provision should be made for the levy and, if necessary, distribution of the following taxes, viz., customs, Federal excises, export duties, death duties and taxes on income other than agricultural income and taxes on companies.

3. The Federal Government will have power to make subventions or grants out of Federal revenues for any purpose, notwithstanding that the purpose is not one with respect to which the Federal Parliament may make laws.

4. The Federal Government will have power to borrow for any of the purposes of the Federation upon the security of Federal revenues subject to such limitations and conditions as may be fixed by Federal law.

5. The Federal Government will have power to grant a loan to, or guarantee a loan by, any Unit of the Federation on such terms and under such conditions as it may prescribe.

(Note:—Cf. Sections 136 to 140, 162 and 163 (2) of the Government of India Act, 1935).

PART VIII
DIRECTLY ADMINISTERED AREAS

1. The Chief Commissioners' Provinces should continue to be administered by the Centre as under the Government of India Act, 1935, as an interim measure, the question of any change in the system being considered subsequently, and all centrally administered areas including the Andamans and the Nicobar Islands should be specifically mentioned in the Constitution.

2. Appropriate provision should be made in the Constitution for the administration of tribal areas.

(Note:—The provision to be made regarding tribal areas should incorporate the scheme for the administration of such areas as approved by the Constituent Assembly on the report of the Advisory Committee).

PART IX
MISCELLANEOUS

The provisions for the protection of minorities as approved by the Constituent Assembly on the report of the Advisory Committee should be incorporated in the Constitution.

PART X
AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION

An amendment to the Constitution may be initiated in either House of the Federal Parliament and when the proposed amendment is passed in each House by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of that House present and voting and is ratified by the legislatures of not less than one-half of the Units of the Federation, it shall be presented to the President for his assent; and upon such assent being given, the amendment shall come into operation.

EXPLANATION:—"Unit" in this clause has the same meaning as in clause 14 of Part IV. Where a Unit consists of a group of States, proposed amendment shall be deemed to be ratified by the legislature of the Unit, if it is ratified by the majority of the legislatures of the States in the Group.

PART XI
TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

1. The Government of the Federation shall be the successor to the Government of India established under the Government of India Act, 1935, as regards all property, assets, rights and liabilities.

(If, before the commencement of this Constitution, two successor Governments should be set up in India, this clause may have to be amended, inasmuch as there may be a division of assets and liabilities).

2. (1) Subject to this Constitution, the laws in force in the territories of the Federation immediately before the commencement of the Constitution shall continue in force therein until altered, or repealed or amended by a competent legislature or other competent authority.

(2) The President may by Order provide that as from a specified date any law in force in the Provinces shall, until repealed or amended by competent authority, have effect subject to such adaptations and modifications as appear to him to be necessary or expedient for bringing the provisions of that law into accord with the provisions of this Constitution.

3. Until the Supreme Court is duly constituted under this Constitution, the Federal Court shall be deemed to be the Supreme Court and shall exercise all the functions of the Supreme Court:

Provided that all cases pending before the Federal Court and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council at the date of commencement of this Constitution may be disposed of as if this Constitution had not come into operation.

4. Excepting holders of the offices specified in Schedule every person who, immediately before the date of the commencement of this Constitution, was in the service of the Crown in India including any judge of the Federal Court or of any High Court, shall, on that date be transferred to the appropriate service of the Federation or the Unit concerned and shall hold office by a tenure corresponding to his previous tenure.

(Note:—Under the next succeeding clause there will be a provisional President from the commencement of the new Constitution, so that there will be no room for a Governor-General. Similarly, in the Provinces there will be no room for any Governor appointed by His Majesty. The same may be true of the holders of certain other offices. All such offices may be enumerated in a Schedule. The proposed provision applies to persons holding offices other than those mentioned in the Schedule. Cf. Article 77 of the Transitory Provisions of the Constitution of the Irish Free State, 1922, reproduced below:—

"Every existing officer of the Provisional Government at the date of the coming into operation of this Constitution (not being an officer whose services have been lent by the British Government to the Provisional Government) shall on that date be transferred to and become an officer of the Irish Free States (Saorstat Eireann), and shall hold office by a tenure corresponding to his previous tenure.")

5. (1) Until both the Houses of the National Assembly have been duly constituted and summoned under this Constitution, the Constituent Assembly shall itself exercise all the powers and discharge all the duties of both the Houses.

EXPLANATION:—For the purposes of this sub-clause, the Constituent Assembly shall not include any members representing territories not included in Schedule I.

(2) Such person as the Constituent Assembly shall have elected in this behalf shall be the provisional President of the Federation until a President has been elected as provided in Part IV of this Constitution.

(3) Such persons as shall have been appointed in this behalf by the provisional President shall be the provisional council of ministers until ministers are duly appointed as provided in Part IV of this Constitution.

(Note:—It is essential that on the date of commencement of this Constitution there should be a Legislature and an Executive ready to take over power. The most practicable course is that the Constituent Assembly should itself be the provisional Legislature. The clause regarding the provisional Executive is consequential. These provisions may however require modification after the passing of the new Dominion Act amending the Government of India Act, 1935).

6. As there may be unforeseen difficulties during the transitional period, there should be a clause in the Constitution on the following lines:—

The Federal Parliament may, notwithstanding anything contained in Part X, by Act—

(a) direct that this Constitution, except the provisions of the said Part and of this clause, shall, during such period, if any, as may be specified in the Act, have effect subject to such adaptations and modifications as may be so specified;

(b) make such other provisions for the purpose of removing any such difficulties as aforesaid as may be specified in the Act.

No act shall be made under this clause after the expiration of three years from the commencement of this Constitution.

(Note:— The-removal-of-difficulties-clause is now quite usual: see, for example, section 310 of the Government of India Act, 1935. The period of three years has been borrowed from Article 51 of the Irish Constitution. This clause will make the process of amendment comparatively easy during the first three years).

Charter For Minorities

Assurance By Indian And Pakistan Governments

The following is the full text of the joint statement issued by the Partition Council from New Delhi:

Now that the decision to set up two independent Dominions from August 15 has been finally taken, the members of the Partition Council, on behalf of the future Governments, declare that they are determined to establish peaceful conditions in which the processes of partition may be completed and the man's urgent tasks of administration and economic reconstruction taken in hand.

Both the Congress and the Muslim League have given assurances of fair and equitable treatment to the minorities after the transfer of power. The two future Governments reaffirm these assurances. It is their intention to safeguard the legitimate interests of all citizens irrespective of religion, caste or sex. In the exercise of their normal civic rights all citizens will be regarded as equal and both the Governments will assure to all people within their territories the exercise of liberties such as freedom of speech, the right to form associations, the right to worship in their own way and the protection of their language and culture.

Both the Governments further undertake that there shall be no discrimination against those who, before August 15, may have been political opponents.

PROTECTION GUARANTEED

The guarantee of protection which both Governments give to the citizens of their respective countries implies that in no circumstances will violence be tolerated in any form in either territory. The two Governments wish to emphsize that they are united in this determination.

To safeguard the peace in the Punjab during the period of changeover to the new conditions, both Governments have together agreed on the setting up of a special military command from August 1 covering the civil districts of Sialkot, Gujranwala, Sheikhupura, Lyallpur, Montgomery, Lahore, Amritsar, Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur, Jullundur, Ferozepore and Ludhiana. With their concurrence Major-General T. W. Rees has been nominated as Military Commander for this purpose and Brigadier Digambar Singh, Birar (India) and Colonel Ayub Khan (Pakistan) have been attached to him in an advisory capacity.

After August 15 Maj.-Gen. Rees will control operationally the forces of both new States in this area and will be responsible through the Supreme Commander and the Joint Defence Council to the two Governments.

The two Governments will not hesitate to set up a similar organization in Bengal should they consider it necessary.

BOUNDARY COMMISSION AWARD TO BE ENFORCED

Both Governments have pledged themselves to accept the awards of the Boundary Commissions, whatever these may be. The Boundary Commissions are already in session; if they are to discharge their duties satisfactorily, it is essential that they should not be hampered by public speeches or writings threatening boycott or direct action, or otherwise interferring with their work. Both Governments will take appropriate steps to secure this end and, as soon as the awards are announced, both Governments will enforce them impartially and at once."

Those present at the meeting held on Thursday last at which the above statement was adopted were; The Viceroy, Sardar Patel, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan and Sardar Baldev Singh.

Cow Slaughter

Gandhiji Against Statutory Ban

NEW DELHI, July 25 (API).—In his post-prayer speech today, Mahatma Gandhi said that Dr. Rajendra Prasad had told him that he had received about 50,000 post-cards, 30,000 letters and thousands of telegrams asking for prohibiting of cow slaughter in the Union of India.

A telegram was received today saying that a Pandit had undertaken a fast in Cawnpore on that issue. Hindu religion prohibited cow slaughter for Hindus, not for the world. Religious prohibition came from within. Any imposition from without meant compulsion. Such compulsion was repugnant to religion.

India is the land not only of Hindus but also of Muslims, Sikhs, Parsis, Christians, Jews and all who claimed to be of India and were loyal to the Union. If they could prohibit cow slaughter in India on religious grounds, why could not Pakistan Government prohibit, say idol worship in Pakistan on similar grounds? He was not a temple goer, but if, he was prohibited from going to a temple in Pakistan he would make it a point to go there even at the risk of losing his head. Just as Shariat could not be imposed on non-Muslims, Hindu law could not be imposed on non-Hindus. He told the audience that many Hindus were guilty of cow slaughter by slow torture. It was Hindus who exported cows outside India well knowing that they were to be slaughtered for beef extract which came to India and which the children of orthodox Hindus ate without compunction under medical advice. Were they not co-partners in cow slaughter?

VARTAK'S APPEAL TO VILLAGERS

BOMBAY, July 26. (A.P.I.): An earnest appeal to villagers not to desert their villages and migrate to cities which provided highly artificial and unreal life in search of jobs was made by Mr. G. D. Vartak, Minister for Local Self-Government, Bombay replying to an address of welcome presented to him by the Vairag Gram Panchayat and other public bodies at Vairag (Sholapur District) on July 23.

TÊTE-À-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT

LAKE SUCCESS, July 25.—Charges of racial discrimination were made when more than 1,000 members of the United Nations Secretariat gathered on the lawn outside the Secretary-General's office to protest against a ruling that applicants must be approved by landlords before admission to two housing projects under contract to the United Nations.

Mr. Edward Lawson, a Negro U.N. employee, was applauded when he declared: "This racial discrimination may affect any one of us, who happened not to be a member of what Hitler proudly termed the master race —it may bar the Indian, the Chinese, the African and the Turk, as well as dark-skinned persons of whatever nationality or origin.—Reuter.

* * *

Comrade Jamnadas Mehta, who detests the partition of the country, addressed an All-Bombay Akhand Hindustan Conference and declared: "We must forthwith organise a permanent fighting body so that India can be restored to its original integrity."

The Comrade seems to have forgotten himself within the space of a few weeks. Won't he think again?

* * *

KARACHI, July 26.—At a meeting of Communist workers here yesterday, it was decided to break away from the All-India Communist organisation and form a separate Communist party for Sind and Baluchistan which would co-operate with the Communist Party of the Pakistan area."

Hullo, hullo! What's this again?

* * *

A Lahore report mentions a suggestion that Calcutta, Delhi, Karachi and Lahore be constituted into independent city states and their Governments elected by the free vote of all the adult population of the cities concerned.

It is obviously made by the President of the All-India Forward Bloc.

* * *

Persistent rumours are rife that Lord Kilearn, British Special Commissioner in South-East Asia, who is at present in India, has seen Mr. Jinnah and is now on a visit to Dacca, is to be the Governor of the North-Eastern zone of the Pakistan Dominion.

His decisive qualifications being his work and achievements in Egypt?

* * *

Apropos of the celebrations on August 15, Mr. A. A. Khan, Leader of the League Party in the Bombay Assembly, says that his party would join if invited, complaining: "that is the trouble always. The majority party never consults us or invites us to talk things over".

We trust the majority party in Pakistan takes note of Mr. A. A. Khan's suggestion.

* * *

The statement is attributed to the Premier of Sind that Karachi would become "New York" in a very short time.

Not, we hope, complete with Tammany Hall?

* * *

A Notification by the Chief Superintendent, Central Telegraph Office, Bombay, says: "Destination in address for telegrams to forces in Palestine should be 'British Forces in Palestine."

Further to ensure the delivery it should be addressed c/o (1) The Haganah (2) The Irgun Zwei Lenni or (3) The Stern Gang.

Fall In Steel Production

No Quota Certificates In Last Quarter Of 1947, Says India Govt.

NEW DELHI, July 27 (A.P.I.): The Government of India regret to announce that steel production in India during the past few months has fallen below what was expected earlier in the year. Imports from abroad too, have been difficult to obtain. The result has been that steel quota certificates already issued have absorbed steel production for more than 6 months ahead and, apart from a very small quantity of certain categories which will be utilised for very urgent Government work, it will not be possible to issue quota certificates for steel in the last quarter of 1947.

In view of this temporary shortage, steel consumers are earnestly requested to restrict their requirements to the absolute minimum, and to postpone their demands until the first quarter of 1948.

By that time it is expected that supplies, although still short of requirements, will be about the same as in the early part of this year.

INDIA TO STEP UP HOSIERY OUTPUT

Industrial Panel Sets Up Target For 1951

NEW DELHI, July 27 (A.P.I.): That early steps should be taken to establish factories for the manufacture of hosiery, needles and knitting machines in India is one of the recommendations made by the Industrial Panel on Hosiery in their report just published. This is one of the 29 industrial panels appointed by the Government of India to help them in the preparation of a detailed plan for the next five years as the first stage of a 15-year plan of industrial development for the whole country.

Targets of production for hosiery goods in India have been specified. Thus, 600 million pieces of underwear, 100 million pieces of outerwear and 50 million pairs of footwear will constitute the production target of 1951, in which export figures have also been included.

The Panel's recommendations include the continuance of the present rate of tariffs granted to the industry and the establishment of a separate research Section attached to the Cotton Technological Laboratory in Bombay for tackling research problems.

It is suggested that the industry should be entirely owned by private enterprise and that it need not require any foreign co-operation as regards capital or management.

The Panel considers that the existing cottage industry system may be suitably adjusted with the aid of co-operative organisations and with the introduction of improved appliances and machinery for the development of this industry.

DUTCH OCCUPY LARGE PART OF WEST JAVA

Republicans Rely On Scorched-Earth Policy & Guerilla Warfare

Dange's Call To Indian Workers To Cease Giving Aid To Dutch

BATAVIA, July 26. (A.P.A.): It was officially announced in Batavia tonight that Dutch forces have taken the city of Tegal, 40 miles east of the north Java coastal port of Cheribon

BATAVIA, JULY 26 (REUTER): WITH THE DUTCH FORCES ADVANCING ON TWO MAIN FRONTS ON THE SIXTH DAY OF FIGHTING IN JAVA, GEN. SUDIRMAN, THE INDONESIAN COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, TOLD PRESSMEN TO-DAY THAT THE REPUBLICANS WERE STILL HOLDING THE DUTCH DRIVE TO JOGJAKARTA.

Unequal Fighting

Earlier Gen. Sudirman, who was speaking from Jogjakarta, the Republican capital, said that the Republicans were engaged in "unequal fighting", but added that the Netherlands successes in occupying "some important strategic towns" were not greatly important. Indonesian strength lay in the orderly execution of scorched earth tactics and guerilla warfare, he added.

To-day's Netherlands 'communique' reported new successes from the drive to control 200 miles North Java coastline from Batavia to Semarang.

MALANG OCCUPATION REPORT DENIED

Other Netherlands successes claimed were at Indramaju, a port on the Peninsula about 40 miles north-west of Cheribon, Bandjaran and Soreang, about 10 miles south of Bandung, West Java, and Lawang south of the Dutch front at Sourabaya. Lawang was the Republican Divisional Headquarters and is on the direct road to the alternative capital Malang. The Republicans officially denied to-day the Dutch report last night that Netherlands forces had occupied Malang.

REVOLT IN DUTCH ARMY

An Indonesian Army 'communique' from Jogjakarta said that street fighting was going at Semarang, where "Javanese and Moluecans from the Dutch Army revolted." Scorched earth tactics were successfully applied in East Java and Indonesians were carrying on successful guerilla warfare near Netherlands occupied towns, the Republican 'communique' added.

The Netherlands air force has been continuously machine-gunning and bombing all movements of trains and motors east and south-east of Semarang for the past two days, the Republican 'communique' stated. Heavy artillery fire was directed against advancing Republican forces in the same area, the 'communique' said many mosques were damaged.

GEN. SUDIRMAN'S CLAIM

Commenting on a broadcast last night by Dr. Hubertus Van Mook, the Dutch Lt.-Governor-General, that Netherlands forces were welcomed by the population in Dutch-captured areas, Gen. Sudirman said to-day, "take it from me, population from temporarily-occupied areas jubilantly received the recapture of the towns and villages by the Indonesian army."

The entire population was helping in guerilla attacks, Gen. Sudirman said, adding that these tactics resulted in Indonesian successes at Modjokerto, Semarang and Medan in Sumatra.

A Dutch 'communique' denied Republican success at Modjokerto.

Other points in the Republican 'communique' were, a Netherlands attack repelled at Pinggit near Ambarawa, much war material captured by Indonesians near Semarang, civilians reported attacking Dutch troops occupying Probolinggo, and a claim that Temungang had been recaptured from the Dutch.

DUTCH OCCUPATION

The Republican News Agency correspondent from Jogjakarta said that the Dutch had now occupied a large part of West Java except Bantam at the extreme Western end, where no large-scale fighting had yet taken place.

PLEA FOR MEDICAL SUPPLIES

SINGAPORE, July 26 (Reuter): Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Governor-General of the Malayan Union and Singapore, has reported to the British Government an Indonesian Republican radio appeal yesterday for urgently needed medical supplies. The appeal was made in English over the Jogjakarta Republican-controlled radio, and was addressed to Mrs. MacDonald and the women of Malaya.

AID FOR RELIEF

BATAVIA, July 26 (Reuter): The Dutch East Indies Government, today, allotted 1,000,000 guilders (about £95,000) "for the relief of people whose property is destroyed in the Indonesian fighting," the Dutch News Agency reported. This aid is for all classes of the population, but the Chinese will benefit most as they have been the worst hit.

APPEAL TO TRYGVE LIE

NEW YORK, July 26 (Reuter): A request to M. Trygve Lie to bring the Indonesian question before the Security Council was made to-day, by Mr. J. J. Singh, President of the India League of America.

Urging that the Secretary-General use his powers under the Charter and bring the Security Council's attention to the matter as a threat to the maintenance of international peace and security, Mr. Singh in his letter said. "The Netherlands Government had resorted to armed force to impose its interpretation to a signed agreement providing for the sovereignty of the Indonesian Republic. This action of the Netherlands Government is, therefore, already a breach of peace. In addition, since this action will be deeply resented by all peoples struggling for independence, the action of the Netherlands Government may cause conflict in other areas.

VIOLATION OF CHARTER

"Finally the action of the Netherlands Government is in flagrant violation of the letter and spirit of many sections of the Charter providing for the protection of human rights of self-determination of peoples and the peaceful settlement of disputes.

"We feel therefore that the action of the Netherlands Government is one which you must bring to the attention of the Security Council. We hope you will do so immediately before this senseless shedding of blood spreads."

DANGE'S CALL TO INDIAN WORKERS

MOSCOW, July 27 (Reuter): CALL TO ALL INDIAN WORKERS WHO ARE MEMBERS OF TRADE UNIONS TO "TAKE UNITED ACTION SO THAT THE DUTCH TROOPS SHALL NO LONGER RECEIVE ANY AID ON INDIAN TERRITORY", WAS MADE BY MR. S. A. DANGE, MEMBER OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE INDIAN COMMUNIST PARTY AND PRESIDENT OF THE INDIAN TRADE UNIONS CONGRESS.

Mr. Dange, who is in Russia to study work of the Soviet Trade Union organisation and the country's cultural life, told a representative of the Soviet News Agency Tass in Leningrad: "The armed aggression of Dutch imperialist forces moves me to urge the Indian working class to declare a vigorous protest."

Mr. Dange called upon Indians to refuse to load munitions on Dutch ships and to prevent such ships, intended as troop transports to Indonesia, from leaving Indian ports. He also suggested the Executive Bureau of the World Trades Union Federation should take resolute steps to help the Indonesian people in their struggle for peace and freedom.

MOSCOW-BELGRADE-SOFIA AXIS STRENGTHENED

Dimitrov Meets Tito: Soviet Grant Credit To Albania

PRAGUE via Phone from Belgrade, July 27. (U.P.A.): Marshal Tito, his cabinet and the Belgrade Diplomatic Corps today turned out to greet the Bulgarian Premier, Georgi Dimitrov, and the members of his cabinet on their arrival today.

Outside the station a crowd of thousands waving flags and throwing flowers cheered and chanted slogans "Tito, Dimitrov", "Belgrade, Sofia" and "Moscow, Belgrade, Sofia", as the train pulled in.

Tito and Dimitrov exchanged warm greetings after Dimitrov and the members of his entourage were introduced to the Diplomatic Corps. After a review of elite troops, Dimitrov spoke briefly referring again to the purpose of the trip which is an agreement on friendship and co-operation between the two countries.

A front page editorial by Vladimir Dedijer, Director of Information for the Yugoslav Government, appearing in the Communist Party paper, "Borba", set the tone for all press comment.

Tonight, the Bulgarians will be honoured guests at a White Palace reception given by Tito. Tickets for the press were given out at one per nation.

SOVIET CREDIT TO ALBANIA

LONDON, July 27, (U.P.A.:): A Soviet communique broadcast by Radio Moscow announced today that Russia was giving a small credit to Albania—a move observers in London considered to be another step in the campaign to counteract Russia's refusal to participate in the Marshall plan discussions.

The communique said, "The Soviet Government has given Albania a small credit on account of which the Soviet Government will supply Albania with equipment for light industry and agricultural machinery".

The agreement was reached during a 12-day visit to Moscow by an Albanian delegation headed by Premier Enver Hoxha and the announcement was made at a time when Radio Moscow is reflecting the ever increasing Soviet interest in Balkan affairs.

Albania does not have diplomatic relations with Britain or the United States with the result that the country is cut off from trading with them.

U. N. O. SUB-COMMISSION ON REBUFF FROM ALBANIA AND BULGARIA

ATHENS, July 27 (Reuter): The United Nations Balkan Sub-Commission, which has returned to Salonika from Jannina in Northern Greece, has held two secret sessions to discuss the Albanian and Bulgarian refusals to let it carry out investigations on their territory. Athens agency reported today.

The Sub-Commission yesterday cabled the main Commission at Lake Success, New York, that Albania, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria had for two months obstructed investigations in their territories.

It was earlier reported that the Sub-Commission might shortly leave Greece.

BRITAIN HAS ASSURED BURMA OF INDEPENDENCE

Thakin Nu Appeals To People To Follow Path Chalked Out By Aung San

RANGOON, July 27 (Reuter): Thakin Nu, Burmese Prime Minister, said here today that the British Government has assured him that they would take up formal legislation granting independence to Burma as soon as the new constitution had been framed by the Constituent Assembly.

He added that public opinion in Britain strongly favoured independence for Burma, and appealed to the people to follow the path towards freedom chalked out by U Aung San and the other Burmese leaders assassinated on July 19.

REMAINS OF SLAIN SHAN RULER TO BE REMOVED TO NATIVE STATE

RANGOON, July 27 (U.P.A.): The remains of the slain Sawbwa of Mongpawn will be taken to his state in the Shan Hills, after lying in state with the other bodies of the assassinated Burmese leaders, it was officially announced today.

MORE ARMS SEIZURES: BRENGUNS IN MONASTERY

A report received here from Letpadan, Tharrawaddy District, said a police pary raided a monastery and seized several Bren guns, Bren and Sten guns were also seized in Minhla and Othegon which towns, with Letpadan, are the strongholds of U Saw's Myochit Party.

U SAW'S WIFE INTERROGATED

Meanwhile, the Police interrogated Daw Than Khin, wife of U Saw in connection with the assassinations.

MUMMIFYING BODIES

A. P. A. adds:

Dr. Min Sein and Mr. Ba Than, Burmese medical authorities, have been called upon to advise a 35-man state funeral committee on the possibilities of mummifying the bodies of Aung San and other dead Burmese Ministers, whose assassination took place on July 19, Anti-Fascist Peoples Freedom League sources stated today.

Five Die Due To Burma Beans Poisoning

MADRAS, July 27 (A.P.I.): Fifty-eight cases of food poisoning with five deaths as a result of eating Burma beans have so far been reported to the Government from various places in the Province, it is learned.

The selling of Burma beans has been banned in the city and the Province as a whole as it is found to contain hydrogen-cyanide poisoning.

The Agricultural Department has been asked by the authorities to experiment on the commodity as to its suitability for use as manure.

HOUSE COLLAPSE IN C. P. TANK AREA

Six-Year-Old Boy Killed: Another Injured

BOMBAY, Sunday.—A 6-year-boy was killed and another person injured when a part of a five-storey building named Chimplunker House at 2 Panjra Pole Lane, C.P. Tank, collapsed today at 4-30 a.m. It is stated that Mahendra Kumar, the deceased boy, was crushed in the debris of the house. The inmates of the house were directed to vacate in order to avoid further mishap.

BOMBAY BYE-ELECTION TO CONSEMBLY

The Director of Publicity, Government of Bombay, in a press note says: Consequent upon the resignation of Mr. S. M. Mane as representative of the Province of Bombay from the "General Community" on the Constituent Assembly, it has become necessary to hold a bye-election. Following are the dates, time and place fixed for the various stages of the bye-election:

Last date for the receipt of nominations: Saturday, Aug. 2, 1947.
Scrutiny of nominations (in the office of the Secretary, Legislative Assembly, in the Council Hall, Bombay). Monday, Aug. 4, 1947.
Withdrawal of nominations: Tuesday Aug. 5, 1947.
Polling (in the office of the Secretary, Legislative Assembly in the Council Hall, Bombay). Tuesday, Aug. 12, 1947.

The counting of votes will take place on Wednesday, Aug. 13, 1947 at 12 noon and the result will be declared forthwith.

Hyderabad Affairs

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Deccan).

With the return of Nawab of Chattari to the Premiership of Hyderabad there has been a drastic reshuffling in the Council of Ministers, Mr. Taqiuddin, Director of Information Department was replaced by Kazi Abdul Ghaffar several months back in Sir Mirza's time. Now that Mirza Ismail is no more at the helm Qazi Saheb had to vacate his post along with several others. He was returned uncontested to the Legislative Assembly on Ittahad-ul-Muslimin ticket representing house-owners constituency in Gulbarga and has joined the President to Delhi by plane on several occasions. And now all too soon when there is a sudden change of Premiership which after all is a matter of normal occurrence. And strange to relate Mr. Taqiuddin is reported to have resigned his membership of the Assembly and rejoined his old post in the Information Department. No where else excepting the States, ofcourse could such incidents occur and they go a long way to demonstrate that services or resignation or re-instatement again is purely a matter of sheer convenience in the State.

BOMB ATTACKS ON BUSES IN HOWRAH

15 Incidents Reported After Curfew-time

CALCUTTA, July 27 (A.P.I.): Reports of 17 incidents were received today upto 9 p.m. says a Press Note issued by the Bengal Government tonight.

The Press Note adds: These included 11 cases of stray assaults. Two bomb attacks including one at a car were made in Manicktolla area. In Muchipara, the miscreants threw acid at a hackney carriage which caught fire. The casualty figure as reported upto 9 p.m. are two dead and 14 injured.

Howrah reported some 15 incidents after 2 p.m. when continuous curfew imposed yesterday expired. The curfew upto 5 p.m. tomorrow was immediately reimposed on the affected localities. The situation deteriorated following bomb attacks on buses in Golabari and Maliapanchagora jurisdictions. The incidents which followed included cases of shooting, bomb attacks and stray assaults causing death of two persons and injury to 19 others. In Golabari area, the police had to fire twelve rounds to deal with the miscreants.

Eleven persons were killed and thirty others were injured in today's incidents in different parts of Calcutta and Howrah according to bulletin issued by the Azad Hind Ambulance Corps tonight.

FOUR KILLED IN LAHORE

There was some tension in the city of Lahore on Sunday, following five cases of knife attacks, four of which proved fatal, the A.P.I. was officially informed.

AMRITSAR: Two persons were shot dead on Sunday morning on the Sultanwind, Amritsar Road outside the city limits.

It is stated that the victims were chased by two persons in a tonga who fired revolver shots at them killing both.

FEROZEPORE: Two persons were shot dead and another seriously wounded in village Guruharsahai on Friday. It is stated that five persons belonging to one community who went about in a car armed with revolvers opened fire at some passers by belong to the other community killing two and injuring one seriously. No arrest has so far been made.

IMMIGRANT JEWS NEARING FRANCE

MARSEILLES, July 27 (Reuter): Three British ships returning to France 4,500 Jewish illegal immigrants intercepted by the Royal Navy when trying to reach Palestine were cruising tonight off Port Du Bouc, 30 miles west of Marseilles, awaiting the signal—expected early tomorrow—to make for the harbour.

ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS SHIPS OFF PALESTINE

JERUSALEM, July 27 (Reuter): Two more Jewish illegal immigrant ships, reported to be carrying about 1,900 passengers without visas, were tonight approaching the Palestine coast. One was expected to arrive in Haifa harbour by early tomorrow at the latest.

The refugees aboard, a reliable source here —stated, will be transshipped to Cyprus.

MARTIAL LAW ON NATHANYA LIFTED

Meanwhile, British military authorities lifted the order placing Nathanya, the rich diamond town, under martial law.

Although British troops had completed their combout of the area, the two sergeants, members of the British Intelligence Corps, were still missing.

Two British casualties in another terrorist mine attempt on a Palestine railway were officially reported today bringing British casualties here since July 16 to ten dead, 76 injured.

INDIA ACCEPTS OLYMPIAD INVITATION

LUCKNOW, July 27 (API).—The General Council of the Indian Olympic Association which met in Lucknow today accepted the invitation of the London Olympiad and decided to send a contingent of athletes to represent India.

Republicans Capture Pre-War Dutch Capital

(Continued from Page 1)

Tamsil have been arrested by the Dutch in Batavia.

It was said that no definite action has been taken to bring the National Islamic (Masjoemi) party, Indonesia's largest political group, into the Cabinet, but this was still under consideration.

Malaya Help For Indonesian Red Cross

SINGAPORE, July 27 (APA).—The office of Malcolm MacDonald, Governor-General of Malaya, issued a press statement today to the effect that the Singapore and Malayan Union Governments are "urgently considering" the establishment of an organisation to collect medical supplies requested in a radio appeal by the Indonesian Red Cross.

The statement said the Dutch Government had agreed to the British Government request to arrange air deliveries of medical supplies.

SWARAJ HOUSE LODGES PROTEST

LONDON, July 27 (UPI).—Swaraj House, London, has made a strong representation to the Foreign Embassies, progressive organisations and the Press in London on the Dutch war in Indonesia.

The representation stresses that the big Powers' "non-intervention" will cause the Asians and Africans to lose faith in the United Nations' Charter and will create a wide rift between the East and the West.

It concludes by insisting on immediate intervention by the Big Powers or the United Nations to stop the bloodshed.

Australia Rejects Indonesian Request

SYDNEY, July 27 (APA).—Australia has virtually rejected the Indonesian request that the Dominion represent the Indonesian Republics diplomatic interests with neutral countries.

SEEKING AUSTRALIAN INTERVENTION

CANBERRA, July 26 (Reuter): Dr. R. Usman, Chief of the Indonesian Diplomatic Service in Australia, announced that a telegram seeking Australian intervention in the dispute between the Dutch and the Indonesian Republicans had been acknowledged by Mr. Joseph Chifley, the Australian Prime Minister.

"Until I receive further information I regret I cannot comment further", he said. "But I am convinced the Australian Government is giving its earnest consideration to the whole problem."

ECONOMIC SANCTIONS URGED

PESHAWAR, July 26 (A.P.I.): The Speaker of the Frontier Assembly, Nawabzada Allah Nawaz Khan in a statement, to-day, proposed economic sanctions against Netherlands Government "for their ghastly injury to the sentiments of the whole Muslim world" by launching an attack on Indonesia adding

"If no immediate steps are taken to stop this wanton bloodshed by the Dutch then, I am sure, the Dominions of India and Pakistan will as their first political act, take effective and suitably measures against the Dutch in a befitting occasion."

ORGANISE INDIAN BRIGADE

BIRMINGHAM, July 26 (Reuter). An appeal to Indian leaders to organise an Indian Brigade to help Indonesians fight the Dutch was made by the Birmingham India League, through their Chairman Dr. D. R. Prem, here to-day, who says:

"I appeal to Pandit Nehru and Mr. Jinnah to organise an Indian Brigade to go to the help of our Indonesian brethren. If such a brigade is organised and a call comes to us, I shall undertake to organise a party of my countrymen in Great Britain to offer our services to the Indonesian leaders". Dr. Prem adds:

"I must confess I am disappointed in continental Socialists. The French Socialists have shown in Indo-China and the Dutch Socialists in Indonesia that their Socialism is only a cloak to hide their Fascist—Imperialist tendencies as far as the East is concerned. I am sure this will teach a lesson to my Socialist comrades in Asia."

Indian Sympathy Tells On Dutch, Says Sjahrir

NEW DELHI, July 27 (UPI).—"Dutch imperialists are already in jitters. They know India's sympathy is bound to be with the Indonesian Republic. The Dutch K.L.M. Line which touches Karachi and Calcutta on its way to Batavia, the base of Dutch aggression, has already made plans for alternative routes through the Pacific Islands. They fear the Government of India would ban the flight of Dutch planes over Indian territory," declared Dr. Sutan Shariar, the Indonesian leader, in an interview to the New Delhi correspondent of the "Daily Worker", London this morning.

The United Press of India understands that the Government of India would use all its weight, prestige and influence in the UNO by championing the Indonesian cause and mobilising the democratic conscience of the world. It is expected that in view of the unqualified support given to the Indonesian cause by Mr. Jinnah, Governor-General-designate of Pakistan, the two Indian Dominions will co-operate in resorting to effective measures to aid Indonesia.

800 Republican Officials In 'Protective Custody'

RANGOON, July 27 (Reuter).—Dutch military authorities have taken more than 800 Republican officials, including three Cabinet Ministers, into "protective custody", Dr. R. Oetoyo, Indonesian Secretary-General for Foreign Affairs, declared on his arrival here today.

Dr. Oetoyo intends to go to New Delhi to join Dr. Sutan Shahriar, former Indonesian Premier who is appealing for aid for the Indonesians he is accompanied by Dr. Shahriar's two children.

Declaring that the "Dutch have to fight bitterly for every inch of land they occupy," Dr. Oetoyo said Malaya was "responding splendidly" to Indonesia's plea for help. After visiting Delhi he intends to return to Singapore to organise a Malyan relief campaign for the Indonesian Republican cause.

Oilfield Stations Ablaze

IN A DUTCH B-25 OVER THE SUMATRA FRONT, July 27 (UPA).—The Pendopo oil-fields of the Socony Vacuum Company, captured intact by the Dutch three days ago, are now sending a column of black smoke 4,500 feet high.

The river fire already had taken out seven small bridges. I could plainly see the fire-fighters moving below as the bomber roared in a circle. A small village west of Pendopo was completely burned out and all its nine houses were smouldering ruins. Nearby workers were repairing bridges which evidently had blown up.

It seems incredible the Republicans could have fired this.

Notices said that at least seven oil storage tanks had been burned out or were burning. One burned at the base for the whole hour we circled without exploding.

Towards A Decentralised Economy

(By VAIKUNTH L. MEHTA)

In his "Perennial Philosophy" published in 1946, Mr. Aldous Huxley condemned the modern growth of bureaucratization which is inevitably associated with the development of large-scale enterprises, either in industries or in agriculture, such as are usually recommended for all countries seeking a progressive economy. These, however, tend almost invariably to expropriate "ever-increasing numbers of small owners of land and productive equipment, thus reducing the sum of human freedom among the majority and increasing the power of a minority to exercise a coercive control over the lives of their fellows." This form of socialism by autocracy or oligarchy, as Mr. Middleton Murray has remarked, is no Socialism or anything like it. It is just benevolent despotism. It is exactly against this type of mechanization, not so much in the technical sense as in the social, that Mahatma Gandhi, if one can judge from his recent utterances, wishes India to be on its guard. It introduces—where it does not perpetrate and strengthen—oligarchical rule over the economic life of the nation, after we have been able to eliminate such rule from our political life.

Democracy In Economics

Democracy in the political field cannot add to the sum total of human happiness unless it goes concurrently with democracy in the sphere of economics. Is democracy compatible with a progressive economy such as can relieve the degrading poverty of millions of our fellow-beings? That is the question which Mr. Aldous Huxley, returning to his thesis referred to above, attempts to answer in a new work of his—"Science, Liberty and Peace"—published this year. At the outset, he draws attention to the achievement of modern science, but points out that if the arrangement of society is bad (as ours is) and a small number of people have power over the majority and oppress it, every victory over Nature will inevitably serve only to increase that power and that oppression. So far, scientific effort has scarcely in any country, been directed, under the aegis of the State, to the work of providing individuals or co-operating groups with cheap and simple, but effective means of production for their own subsistence and for the needs of a local market. All these endeavours have gone to buttress the expensive machinery of mass production and mass distribution. This contribution of science takes us not towards democracy but away from it. For, democratic institutions, as Mr. Huxley observes, are likely to work best at times and in places where at least a good part of the citizens have access to enough land and possess sufficient tools and professional skill to be able to provide for their subsistence without recourse to financially potent private capitalists or to Government.

Is Nationalisation A Remedy?

Does nationalization in the sense in which it is generally understood and applied hold out a hope for building up a healthy economic democracy? According to Mr. Huxley, the answer is in the negative, because nationalization thus interpreted leads to the strengthening of the State against its subjects and scarcely conduces towards liberating individual men and women from economic dependence upon bosses, be such bosses either company directors or civil servants. Increasing numbers of the people in the West—and lately with us in India—own nothing; and hence personal liberty and self-government are qualities which become atrophied or the exercise of which remains dependent upon the will of those who wield power politically. Till now, therefore, the process of nationalisation has almost invariably led to the ever greater centralization of power in fewer hands.

There are in India many among us who cling to the belief that prosperity is inseparable from technological progress such as has been achieved in the West, in America and in Japan. They forget that what is termed progress is accompanied, in these parts of the world, by chronic and ever-deepening social and economic insecurity. This is occasioned by the fact that, as Mr. Huxley puts it, every labour-saving device, every substitution of a new and more efficient technique for an older and less efficient one results in local and temporary diminution of the labour force. With us in India the problem of unemployment is not a residual one, it is a perennial one; and whatever accentuates unemployment adds to the social chaos such as is the plague of modern industrial societies.

Mass Production

Not content with diagnosing the malady, Mr. Huxley proceeds to suggest a line of treatment. This is based on his thesis that a human being's needs cannot be fulfilled: unless, first, he has a fair measure of personal independence and personal responsibility within and towards a self-governing group; unless, secondly, his work possesses a certain aesthetic value and human significance, and unless, in the third place, he is related to his natural environment in some organic rooted and symbolic way. Technological advance is welcome only in so far as it subserves these ends for the purpose of increasing the economic self-sufficiency and consequently the political independence of small owners, working either on their own or in co-operative groups concerned not with mass distribution, but with subsistence and the supply of a local market.

On the basis of Ralph Borsodi's studies, Mr. Huxley affirms that mass producing and mass distributing methods are technologically justified in only about one-third of the total production of goods. In regard to the remaining two-thirds, he asserts, the economies effected by mass production are offset by the increased costs involved in mass distribution over great areas so that local production by individuals or co-operating groups working for subsistence and a neighbourhood market is more economical than mass production in vast centralised factories.

Need For Self-Reliance

What is needed to-day, Mr. Huxley emphasises, is a restatement of the Emersonian doctrine of self-reliance fully documented with an account of all the present available technique of achieving independence within a localised co-operative community. These techniques, as he describes them, are of many kinds—agricultural techniques designed to supply the basic social unit, the family, with its staple food supply; mechanical techniques for the production of many consumer goods for a local market; financial techniques such as those of the credit union by means of which individuals can borrow money without increasing the power of the State or commercial banks; legal techniques through which a community can protect itself against the profiteer who speculates in land values which he has done nothing whatever to increase. In all these fields, he would apply the principle of self-government to the extreme practicable limit, stressing at the same time the value of human personality and human life.

Self-Sufficiency In Food

At a time when India, notwithstanding its being primarily an agricultural country, has to beg for food from abroad, there may be many in our midst who will question the wisdom of Mr. Huxley's insistence on the desirability, from the political point of view, of reducing international trade to a minimum until such time as nationalist passions lose their intensity and it becomes possible to establish some form of world government. But this plea of his, Mr. Huxley couples with a demand that scientific and technical means must be found for making it possible for even the most densely populated countries to feed their own population, because in his view no task before a nation is so urgent now as that of achieving self-sufficiency in food. The directions in which important advances are possible in a relatively short time are thus indicated by him: the improvement of existing food plants and domestic animals; the acclimatization in hitherto inhospitable regions plants that have proved useful elsewhere; the reduction of the present enormous waste of food by the improvement of insect controls and the multiplication of refrigerating units; the more systematic exploitation of seas and lakes as sources of foods; the development of entirely new foods such as edible yeasts; the synthesizing of sugars as a food for such edible yeasts; the synthesizing of chlorophyll so as to make direct use of solar energy in food production. Hardly less important, according to Mr. Huxley is self-sufficiency in power for industry, agriculture and transportation. Technological advances in this field Mr. Huxley would welcome in so far as they contribute to the decentralization of production and population and the creation of a new type of agrarian society making use of a cheap and inexhaustible power for the benefit of individual small holders or self-governing co-operative groups.

WHO IS TO SUCCEED AUNG SAN?

Asks Author Of British Rule In Burma"

LONDON, July 27, (Reuter): U. Aung San and the leaders he had gathered round him were beginning to fill a vacuum created by the approaching end of British rule in Burma, says Mr. G. C. Harvey, author of "British Rule in Burma" writing in today's Conservative "Sunday Times."

He asks "who is to succeed them?"

"The country lacks men of experience" says Harvey.

"There are Burmese officials, some of them accustomed high office but their confidence has been shaken of recent years. They wish to retire and in any case they have not the flair for politics.

"There are no elder statesmen men do not age well in the tropics. The pre-war generation of politicians is not elderly by our standards, but is out of fashion.

"Aung San was able and he had the freshness of youth. It is true he had a past even before the war. But his secrets are besides the point. The real point is that he had qualities. Recent months have shown that he was capable of learning. He was more than a merely successful agitator. One or two of his surviving colleagues are able men but they are background figures lacking his glamour."

ABDUL GHAFFAR KHAN MEETS MAHATMA

NEW DELHI, July 27 (API).—Soon after his arrival in Delhi, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan met Mahatma Gandhi. Among others who called on Mahatma Gandhi today were Pt. Nehru, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Mr. Shankarrao Deo and Mr. Anugrahu Narain Sinha, Bihar Minister, Dr. Kailash Nath Katju, U.P. Food Minister, Khan Abdul Samad Khan, Baluchistan Leader, Mrs. Aruna Asaf Ali and Mr. Rohini Kumar Chowdury, Member, Constituent Assembly were present at the prayer meeting.

R

For profiteering in and non-display of price-list of ready-made tea, Motiram Jagannath Joshi, Tea Shop-keeper of Bombay was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 200 or to undergo two months' simple imprisonment in default.

For profiteering in match boxes, Appa Ganpat was convicted and sentenced to undergo six weeks' simple imprisonment.

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Australia Forges Ahead In Social Security Service

JOBS FOR ALL AND PROTECTION FOR THE UNFIT AND UNFORTUNATE

(By W. P. Goodwin.)

By consolidating and re-inforcing much of her social service legislation in mid-1947, Australia further demonstrated her enthusiastic support for the principles of the Atlantic Charter and the United Nations Charter. She also reiterated in this way that she places as much emphasis on freedom from want as on freedom from fear. Her domestic policies aim not merely at full employment, but at social security.

Total Commonwealth and State expenditure for social benefits for 1946-47 is expected to reach Rs. 1,11,35,00,000. Within five years this total will probably grow to Rs. 1,11,35,00,000 annually. In 1938-39 it was Rs. 46,05,00,000. For 1947-48 the Commonwealth's share is estimated at Rs. 77,20,00,000 and on the basis of present plans will approach Rs. 1,10,00,00,000 a year within five years.

Progress in social services was interrupted by war, but rapid developments have occurred since 1945. However, difficulty was for iong experienced in advancing plans, because of the constitutional position.

PATTERN OF SECURITY.

To place the position beyond doubt, consolidating legislation has now been passed by the Commonwealth Parliament. It also removes anomalies, amalgamates certain sections of the administration, simplifies the law, increases pensions by 3 a week as from July next and effects other improvements together to cost Rs. 6,61,00,000 a year, and presents a well-defined pattern of social security.

Despite some propaganda which claims that governmental spoon-feeding ruins individual responsibility, there is no evidence that Australian character has been adversely affected by the knowledge that, in a variety of ways, Government help is available to every family.

This help to-day touches almost every aspect of human life. It includes maternity allowances, child endowment, education subsides, unemployment and sickness benefits, benefits to sufferers from tuberculosis, invalid, widows, and old age pensions, and funeral benefits by the Commonwealth, which also has under consideration free pharmaceutical benefits, free medica. treatment and superannuation for all. In addition, the States provide free compulsory primary and secondary education, free hospital treatment, child welfare and other allied services. A principal activity of State Governments to-day, in cooperation with the Commonwealth, is the carrying out of home building plans both on the constructional financial sides. This, however, like education, may be regarded as a normal governmental function rather than a true social service.

The Commonwealth entered the social service field in 1909, when payment of old age pension was initiated.

The meteoric rise in cost has raised the important question whether everybody should contribute to the general social service fund from which payments are mode. Recently, the Commonwealth Government appointed a committee to investigate the possibility of instituting a national superannuation scheme on a contributory basis, but its report is not expected for some time.

COSTLY SERVICES

In the past, social service benefits were financed from receipts from general taxation, but txpayers were largely excluded from benefit from the services to which they contributed because of means tests. Others, exempt from taxation, received social benefits. Moreover, all kinds of problems arose in administration.

To end anomalies and difficulties, a new procedure was adopted. When the Prime Minister, Mr. J. B. Chifley, presented the 1945-46 Budget, he announced that the Government proposed to change all health and social services expenditure to one—the National Welfare fund, which had been established early during the war years but not actively used. It has since become the pool for social service payments, with provision for its annual replenishment.

The Commonwealth Government's policy is to enlarge the field of social services. A Parliamentary committee reports regularly on social security policy and keeps in touch with developments in other countries.

OLD AGE AND INVALID PENSIONS

Old age pensions which began originally at 10/- (Rs. 5/5/-) and are now 1/17/6 (Rs. 19/-) per week, are payable to men at the age of 65 years and women at 60 years, who are of good character and have resided in Australia for at least 20 years with no more than temporary absences. Invalid pensions are available to persons of good character over 16 years of age, who have resided in Australia for five years, and who are deemed to be 85 per cent. totally and permanently incapacitated.

Both types of pension are subject to a means test. A pensioner is permitted to have additional income of up to 20/- (Rs. 10/12/-) a week, the pension being reduced by the amount of income in excess of this sum. He may also possess property valued at Rs. 625/-, the pension then being reduced by a graduated scale until it disappears at Rs. 7,000/-.

Pensnioners also have other benefits. Vocational training is provided, if desired, to give them the opportunity to become self-supporting.

MATERNITY ALLOWANCES AND CHILD ENDOWMENT

Today, there is no means test for Maternity Allowance. Rs. 160/- is is paid for a first child born on Australian territory to all mothers other than aliens, also to an Australian mother who gives birth to a child during a temporary absence from Australian territory—alien must have one years' residence; Rs. 10 for a second or third child; and Rs. 17/10 for a fourth or more. Special allowances are payable in respect of multiple births.

Child endowment benefits-regarded as a step towards encouraging the rising of the birth rate and greater child willfare-are paid at the rate of Rs. 3/15/ weekly for each child under 16 years of age after the first in each family. It is payable to the person who has the actual care of the child, irrespective of whether the parents are married or unmarried, or whether the person maintaining the child is its parent of not. This principle now applies to all allowances for children born in all Australian territories. In the case of aliens, residence for twelve months is required, but this may be walved where the child is intended to remain permanently. The average sum paid to each endowed family is about Rs. 375/- a year, for an average of two children per family. Endowment is now paid for more than 1,000,000 children to more than 550,000 families and about 342 institutions. Annual cost is about Rs. 21,50,00,000/-.

Widows' pensions which were introduced in 1942, are subject to a means test, and are graduated according as there are children to be maintained. At present there are about 43,500 widows drawing pensions.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND SICKNESS

The Commonwealth unployment and sickness benefits scheme began operating in 1945, in time to be available to workers who suffered temporary unemployment during the changeover of industry from war to peace. All males over 16 years of age and under 65 years, and all females over 16 years and under 60 years are eligible, provided that they are permanent residents and not at the time of application active participants in a strike. Benefits range from Rs. 8/- to Rs. 26/- a week (depending on age, conjugal condition, and maintenance of children under 16 years of age) to persons whose normal earnings have been interrupted by unemployment or temporary incapacity. Claimants are permitted to mave other incomes, ranging from Rs. 2/12/- to Rs. 10/10/- a week, without anw deduction being made from the appropiate maximum payment. A waiting period of seven days is required before benefits begin to accrue either for unemployment of sickness.

In the case of sickness benefits, a claimant must produce a certificate of a medical pratitioner that he is temporarily incapacitated and evidence that he has suffered loss of salary, wages or other income because of his incapacity. At present, there are fewer than 10,000 people receiving nuemployment because of employment benefits and about 9,000 receiving sickness benefits. The cost of the two amounts to about Rs. 1,87,40,000/- a year.

STUDENT AID

Aid to students was instituted in 1945, in addition to the comprehensive C ommonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme, which takes care of the professional and vocational training needs and necessary maintenance during training of ex-service persinnel, of whom 167,000 had been accepted for courses by December 31, 1846.. Assistance by the Commonwealth is now avaimle both kinds of needs university students.

Commonwealth services already go far forward making possible to each individual his full, healthy development. Consistent with the Commonwealth's full employment policy, they also find him work.

Thus, in Australia, all able persons have the means of obtaining a job. If unfortunate or unfit, social services will protect them adequately from the fear of want.

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OUR READERS' VIEWS

Devanagari Script

Sir,—The Devanagari script should undoubtedly occupy the first place in India. Besides being the script of the majority of the people in India, the Devanagari possesses scientific basis and great tradition. But it should not be forgotten that to make it more practical from the angle of printing the Devanagari requires to undergo some necessary changes, and it is not such a difficult job if the experts sit down to work it out and not merely pass resolutions.

My reply to those who want to introduce Roman script instead of Devanagari is simply this: A great nation cannot afford to give up its script. Besides men like Bernard Shaw only recently pointed out that the Roman script is not a perfect script and it requires to be changed somewhat on the line of Devanagari. Sentiment apart even Soviet Russia has given up the idea of changing script and instead she has retained the Russian script with a few necessary changes.

The decision of the National Language Committee of the Constituent Assembly is received with mixed feelings in the Press. It has taken a decision contrary to the Congress resolution passed some years ago. Gandhiji, the main supporter of Hindustani language, written both in Devanagari and Persian script, has not changed his views in the least. But he also had always upheld the superiority of the Devanagari script over any other script used in this country.

The decision to recognise the Hindi language written in the Devanagari script is bound to create controversy. Apart from the script the spoken language of the people of Northern India is Hindustani. It is the people's language. As for the script the Persian is used by many Hindus also. I wonder why the Muslims should not learn Devanagari.

Lastly, I want to make a vital and far-reaching suggestion. In the interest of India the provincial scripts such as Bengali, Gujarati, Kannada, Tamil, etc. should be replaced by the Devanagari script. I wonder whether even the members of the Language Committee will accept it though my suggestion is practical one and is supported by Gandhiji.—Yours, etc.

D. E. TENDULKAR.

Gandhiji And Christian Missions

Sir,—It has greatly pained me that one Dr. John Haynes Holmes, whom I have not yet had the pleasure of meeting, in spite of my being in New York for some months, and the first intimation of whose personality I learn from the newspaper cuttings sent to me by my friends in India, has made certain allegations against me by attributing to me certain statements about the future India and Christian Mission. Dr. Holmes cannot produce a single instance in support of his statement which hs has published about me; on the other hand, I can produce a large number of witnesses from my audiences who will testify to my saying things quite contrary to what Dr. Holmes has reported. I regard it as absurd, most illogical and foolish to be in a position for anyone to prophesy that India once free of British Domination will "forthwith legislate laws forbidding religious conversions." These alleged statements are put under quotation marks to give an appearance as directly emanating from me. Now, regarding Mr. Gandhi, I have always said about him that I am proud of the fact that India can produce a man like Mr. Gandhi. I have nothing but the richest admiration and most profound respect for him, but I cannot accept the statement when he is compared with Christ whom I worship as my Lord and Saviour. Just as a Muslim will not tolerate Mr. Gandhi to be compared to the Prophet Mohammed and will regard it as a blasphemy, I as a Christian fortunately or unfortunately have the same feeling in the matter. But this does not mean that I have no respect for India's greatest political and national leader, the one man who has demonstrated to the world what could be achieved by non-violence, I rejoice to note the people's admiration for him in every land. Nevertheless, my first loyalty is to Christ and to His Mission in the world. Nothing can be dearer to me than Christ and the cause of His Kingdom.

I, as a Christian, believe in conversion, and as a Christian minister consider it my duty to try to lead people to that inner conviction which results in conversion. But Mr. Gandhi does not believe in conversion, and he condemns it. As a leader when Mr. Gandhi tells people that "the thought of conversion is impossible." I cannot help but regard him as a hindrance to the spread of the gospel in India. If Mr. Gandhi is against conversion, and he stands for the defence of Hinduism, it is no condemnation of him. His religious conviction should be as dear to him as mine to me. For me to say that Mr. Gandhi is a hindrance, and as the leader in India, the greatest obstacle for the spread of Christianity, is just a statement of his religious conviction, and why should it be characterized as condemnation, I do not understand it. I respect him more for his stand that he takes because of his conviction, and has no compromising attitude towards religon. In the words of Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, Gandhi was essentially a man of religion, a Hindu to the innermost depths of his being" (Discovery of India p. 315). Why should the then favour conversation and the spread of Christianity among his people?

As a matter of fact since my visit to America I have come to the conclusion that some forms of liberal Christianity and the religious views as current among some of the Church leaders are the greatest obstacles to the cause of Christianity. As converts from Islam and Hinduism listen to these leaders and theologians, they sometimes wonder why did they after all forsake all to follow Christ?

It is my conviction that the Church in the new India will have a better opportunity and a better understanding with the rest of the people in the country in evangelizing the land. A free India will be better prepared to listen and understand the gospel than she has been hitherto. If anyone attributes to me any contrary statement, he is guilty of false allegation and gross misrepresentation.

JOHN A. SUBHAN,
Bishop, Methodist Church,
Bombay, India.

New York, July 9.

"Bishop Subhan And Christian Missions"

Sir,—Dr. John Haynes Holmes' criticism on the statements made by Bishop Subhan of the Bombay Area of the Methodist Church, appeared under the heading "Mahatma No Enemy of Christian Missions," in the "Bombay Chronicle" on June 13, 1947.

The views expressed in the above mentioned article were so unlike "Subhan", that I wrote to him quoting the article to clear all doubts regarding his views on the subject.

For one who knows Bishop Subhan intimately it looks almost unbelievable that he should have made this charge against one of the great leaders of the day. Even should it be a verbatim quotation from his speech, I am of opinion it can only be a text shorn off its context and such sometimes do convey a sense directly antagonistic to the views of the speaker. That I was correct in my surmise, I was convinced when I read his reply wherein he mentioned that he was misunderstood by Dr. John Haynes Holmes and how a wrong allegation against him has come up. May I take the liberty to present my reader an extract from the letter and lay it before his good judgment to drive out the feelings of regard or disregard that Bishop Subhan does entertain towards India's foremost leader: "I have nothing but the highest admiration and most profound respect for him". (Mr. Gandhi). "I do not regard Mr. Gandhi as an enemy of Christianity."

Bishop Subhan has been an Indian Missionary at the head of the Methodist Church in India, quite a long time to know where to look in for the influence that stands to retard the conversion to Christianity and also that it can never lie in external barriers and obstructions. Further, one who knows Bishop Subhan intimately would also know that he never criticises any, though he will always try his best to rectify any wrong that was brought to his notice. He never does blame others nor speak ill of them as though he kept as his motto before his mind's eye always the saying of India's greatest poet: "Your calumny against the great is implous: It hurts yourself.—Against the small it is mean, for it hurts the victim."—Yours, etc.

(REV.) J. B. SATYAVRATA.
Bombay.

Cow Slaughter

Sir,—"Muslims living within the boundaries of India on 15th August, 1947, will be a minority of nearly five crores if one takes into account the Muslim population of States acceding to India. Hence Seth Dalmia's categorical insistence on prohibition of "Cow-Slaughter' is very unfortunate at the present moment when the minorities of both Pakistan and India require assurance of fair treatment where their religion and culture are concerned. To flout the sentiments of five crores of Muslims will be an act of unspeakable tyranny, and if the Dominion Government of India sanctions such legislation as Seth Dalmia demands at the cost of his precious life, it would be asking for trouble. It is hoped wise counsel will prevail and there will be no interference with religious observances of any minority".

SHAIKH BAXU MOHOMED SARDAR.
Hon. Secretary,
Bombay Suburban District Muslim League, Vice-President, Bandra Primary Muslim League and Late Member, Bombay Provincial Muslim League.

Postal Delivery

Sir,—One Money Order No. 57012 of 1-9-45 was paid to me on 4-12-45, after an exchange of correspondence with the authorities concerned.

One V. P. P. No. 087 dated 10-4-47 was paid to me on 14-6-47, after recovery from a wrong delivery to a private person.

Registered air-mails to Europe under orders from New Delhi Secretariat remain unanswered and are presumed to have been wrongly delivered to interested persons.

For redress of grievances and inconvenience caused thereon the undersigned had recourse to a Court of Law, with no favourable results.

It is upto the authorities to see that such inconveniences will lead to severe hardship and cases are not wanting to be cited since "The Times of India" and the "Bombay Chronicle" have published complaints about irregular delivery.—Yours, etc.

N. P. N. AYYAR.
Room No. 32,
418 Kalbadevi Road,
Bombay No. 2.

Retrenchment Of Government Employees

Sir,—In connection with the large-scale retrenchment of Government employees taking place at present, I wish to bring to the attention of the authorities concerned the cases of serving candidates who have no security in service, being under the shadow of reduction in strength. Some among them wish to get immediate release not at their own requests but at that of the Government. They fear to tender their resignations at this juncture because they think that they might be deprived of their claims (in respect of overage, areas of the recommendations of the Pay Commission, if any, etc.), to which retrenched personnel might be entitled.

Hence, if the Government assures these employees that they will not be losers of the said benefits in case they volunteer for release, it will do good not only to those who wish to leave the service at once, but also to those who do not want to face immediate unemployment.—Yours, etc.

"ONE CONCERNED".

A. I. R.

Sir,—In your issue of the 26th June your correspondent, Mr. D. G. Tendulkar, has rightly pointed out the grave injustice done by the A.I.R. authorities to some of the top-ranking exponents of classical Indian music, who have the misfortune of not having sufficient allotment of time to their credit when their programmes are broadcast.

To those of us who have the love of art beyond personal considerations it looks as though the Bombay Station is meant only for a few select musicians who can neither be classified as "classical" nor "light", by which terms the Indian music is known today. Barring a few honourable exceptions none of the present selections to the A.I.R. panel of artists seem to be men of exceptionally high order or standard. In spite of repeated demands from the public and the listeners the A.I.R. looks like a house of only a few favourite artists who have the fortune of securing regular programmes of long durations. Mr. Tendulkar has pointed out only one instance of Bai Mogubai Kurdikar, who is undoubtedly one of the few classical songstresses of our Province today. Yet she has the misfortune of having only half an hour as compared to Miss So and So of So and So Film Co. One fails to understand whether the selection of artists with reference to the timings allotted to them is at all made on sound and scientific lines.

Indian Music is an old and universal art which cannot be allowed to be manhandled in such a way. With the advent of Interim Government at the centre people hoped that the authorities concerned would reorganise the whole system and select artists with more emphasis on merit than any personal consideration. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel who is reputed to be a strong man is fortunately the Information Member under whose charge the A.I.R. is administered. We expect that the matters would certainly improve in the near future.—Yours, etc.,

V. V. CHITNIS.

School Boards And Training Classes For Primary Teachers

Sir,—School Boards are statutory bodies and, therefore, they have to function according to the Primary Education Act and the rules thereunder. In the Primary Education Rules 32 to 41 are laid down the powers and the duties of the School Boards. It seems from these rules that it is not within the competence of the School Boards to open training classes for Primary Teachers. It is the right and the duty of Government and the Government alone to do so. Yet the School Boards of Gujarat have been opening short term training classes for Primary Teachers. One wonders, why Government permit them to do so and give grant to them on the expenditure incurred on account of such training classes. Again, the School Boards open these training classes in private institutions, mostly conducted according to the doctrines of Gandhism. Some of these institutions are not even recognized by Government. The Primary teachers, deputed to these institutions for training have perforce to observe the rules and the regulations of these institutions, such as inter-dining with the Harijans, cleansing the urinals and the latrines etc.

The Ahmedabad Municipal School Board has opened a training class for its teachers in the Gujarat Vidhya-Pith, a purely Gandhian institution. The Ahmedabad District School Board deputed its male teachers for training in the Bardoli Ashram and its lady teachers in the Jyoti Sangh, Ahmedabad. The former is a purely Gandhian institution while the latter is a semi-Gandhian institution, some of the social reform activities of which are not liked by orthodox Hindus. The Kaira District School Board has opened a training class in the Vallanb-Vidhyalay, Bochasan a purely Gandhian institution.

The primary teachers have already been trained in the Government Training College for two years. If the Congress School Boards think that that training is of no use they may get the Training College course revised to suit their whims and fads or special refresher classes may be opened in the Government Training Colleges.

One strongly suspects that the main object of the Congress School Boards in opening these short term training classes for primary teachers is to spread the doctrines of Gandhism through the schools and the teachers. Some forty years ago when the British Government tried to preach loyalty to Government in schools through the teachers, the Congress was the loudest to protest against it. But curiously enough today when the Congress is in power it has been doing the very same thing. This is an apt illustration to prove how power degenerates man.

P. K. DESAI.

Position Of Minorities

Sir,—There are certain aspects of Mr. Jinnah's interview with the press and the dispute in the N. W. F. Province that require to be widely publicised if Muslim Leaguers still in the Indian Union are to revise their attitude to advantage.

It is evident that if the minorities are to be loyal to the State in which they live, the division by religion has been meaningless. On the other hand, if co-operation is to be forthcoming only when they are satisfied, then they are a potential fifth-column to whom citizenship would only provide a cloak for sabotage. And how in any event, without inviting disaster, can citizenship be extended to elements which have fought to establish a separate State on the ground that life with the majority community is impossible? How can the creation of Pakistan help them to shed their dislikes and convert them into likes overnight? There seems only one way and strangely enough the apostle of separation has pointed it out. If the minorities are to be loyal they can only be so when they seek citizenship in the State wherein their lot is cast and thereafter sink their differences. Any other course would be to invite interference in the affairs of a sovereign State.

Read in this light Mr. Jinnah's advice to the minorities is a clear indication that he disavows any intention to intervene in the affairs of his co-religionists in the Indian Union, subject we must suppose to reciprocity. That should bring home to Leaguers that the solution to their difficulties lay not in the creation of Pakistan but in a socialistic union of all-India where their numbers would have tod effectively.

It may be asked how the squabbie in the N. W. F. P. relevant to what has been discussed. It is, and in a very vital way. It has been the cry of the Muslim League that the Congress is "Hindu", In other words that it is dominated by the religious mentality of a particular community; a community, moreover which is 'ipso facto' inimical to them. If that is so, then they accuse the "Muslim" elected majority in the N. W. F. P. of a "Hindu" mentality. They either mean that or they have to admit that the Congress is not all "Hindu".

If that is conceded, then it supplements the contention that the whole of our difficulties lies not in separation on religious grounds but in union and the economic approach.

SANITY.

Vain Hope

Sir,—That after the partition of India, the Hindus and Muslims will be able to live peacefully or that Pakistan will reunite with India after some time, is a vain hope. For the causes which have led to the partition are not being removed. More than 50 millions of Muslims are left in India and similarly a large number of Hindus will remain in the Pakistan areas. There has been no exchange of population. The Muslims have said many times in unequivocal terms that it is on account of their social boycott by the Hindu Society that the two communities cannot live together amicably. The caste Hindus have either done anything to annihilate neither nor have ceased to look down upon the Muslims and the touchable and untouchable Shudras as low born in fact social equality and fraternity are foreign to the caste Hindus. They cannot absorb any non-Hindu in their society by inter-marriage. Hence their number is bound to decrease. On the other hand, the Muslims will increase gradually. This will necessitate the partition of India again and again.

SANT RAM.
Jat-Pat Torak Mandal,
Lahore.

Imported Cotton Textiles

Sir,—It has been published in various papers that the authorities in New Delhi have decided not to Decontrol cotton textile for some months it is the opinion of the trade that surely the time has now come to decontrol imported cotton textile for the following reasons:

(1) Large quantities of cotton piece-goods will be arriving shortly from Japan on Government account.

(2) About 32 million yards of cotton piece-goods will be imported shortly from Japan through private trade channels.

(3) Removal of control on imported goods will give a great incentive to importers to import large quantities and thus relieve acute shortage prevailing for the same all over India.

(4) Present control machinery takes about 2/3 weeks or even more in stamping and releasing the relative goods and this means block up of capital of importers if large quantities are imported, not to speak of deterioration of packing of the goods oy slamping every piece. Further, if the goods are allotted to various districts it takes still longer time for the relative district dealers to make payment and take delivery of the goods. Hence it discourages importers to take advantage of offers of their foreign shippers and import the same in large quantities.

(5) There is practically no import restrictions for cotton piece-goods and import licences are being granted for the same freely from any country excluding U.K. from where the same can be imported under O.G.L.I

In view of the above reasons it is strongly recommended to de-control imported cotton textile and thus give incentive to importers to import these goods in large quantities from Foreign countries including U.S.A. where large quantities are available from ready stock.—Yours etc.

IMPORTER.

KAMALADEVI'S ADVICE TO BERAR

Demand Responsible Govt. In Hyderabad State

JUBBULPORE, July 27. (U.P.I.): "Any stand-still agreement over Berar with the Nizam will be suicidal. It will give an initiative and some breathing time for him to bring Berar under his effective control", said Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya in an interview to the United Press of India.

Continuing Mrs. Kamaladevi said that the present tragedy in Indian politics was not due to the policy of appeasing the Muslim League but due to deviation from the Quit India stand of 1942 and pursuing the policy of compromise with Britain, a policy which has been followed since 1945.

She deplored the fact that the Congress Ministers were drifting away from the masses.

Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya urged the people of Berar to demand responsible government in Hyderabad State. She was confident that the people of Hyderabad would rise the day they were assured of Berar's support.

Indians & S. Africans Clash

DURBAN, July 27, (Reuter): About 200 Indians and native South Africans were involved in a fight near the Indian market yesterday, in which bottles and stones were thrown from rooftops. The trouble began when a native South African in the Indian market was accused of pickpocketting.

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PT. PANT OUTLINES PROGRAMME OF AUGUST 15 CELEBRATIONS

U.P. To Have New Governor On Independence Day; Govt Offices To Be Closed For Three Days

LUCKNOW, July 26 (A.P.I.): Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, the Premier of the United Provinces, at a Press Conference in the Civil Secretariat to-day outlined the plans for the celebrations on the transfer of power to India on August 15.

"We mean to celebrate the dawn of independence in the country with due and becoming solemnity and grandeur. The Tricolour will be the emblem of the new era to dawn on August 15", Pandit Pant said.

The Premier observed that the Government offices in the province would be closed on August 14, 15 and 16. August 17 was Sunday. There might be holiday on August 18 if the moon was visible. The national flag would be hoisted on all forts, Government houses, and other Government buildings. The official function would be inaugurated by the hoisting of the national flag. It would be followed by a march past by the police. Declaration of independence would be made on the day.

At the route marches in Lucknow the new Governor would take the salute and at other places the Ministers and Parliamentary Secretaries would take the salute. Where they were not available the District Magistrate would take the salute.

Pandit Pant indicated that the Provincial Government would shortly be in communication with the Central Government about the part to be played by the military in the celebrations on August 15.

The Premier added that the District Magistrates would shortly set up committees of non-officials in connection with the celebrations. SOME CATEGORIES OF PRISONERS WOULD BE RELEASED. PRISONERS SENTENCED TO DEATH WOULD NOT BE HANGED ON THAT DAY.

Replying to a question about the appointment of the new Governor the Premier said a new Governor would be in the province on August 15.

Asked about the reported decisions of some political organisations to boycott the celebrations and observe it as a mourning day, Pandit Pant said: "I don't think anybody will be so unwise as to prefer slavery."

Referring to the rights of the minorities in the Indian Union, Pandit Pant said: "We have to be just to everybody. The Fundamental Rights that have been accepted by the Constituent Assembly not only maintain rights of individuals but also guarantee that everybody will be treated justly."

'SHOULD NOT DO ANYTHING PETTY'

Asked about the Government policy towards statues of British Governors and British Statesmen Pandit Pant said. "I am aware that these things do not fit in the new order but we should not do anything on that day that is petty and whatever we do should be worthy of our civilisation."

As regards changes contemplated in the administrative set-up of the province, the Premier said that Government proposed to reduce the number of high salaried members of the Board of Revenue. One member of I.C.S. would be in the board for administrative work. As for judicial work, men from the Provincial Service and from the Bar would be recruited. Government also proposed to combine some of the Commissioners' divisions and the number of the divisions in the province would be halved. Additional Commissioners would be recruited from the Provincial Service.

Asked whether the present Advocate General, Mr. Muhammad Waseem who had argued the Muslim League case before the Bengal Boundary Commission, would continue in his office, the Premier said: "A new Advocate General may have to be appointed in the new conditions."

Concluding the Premier said: "Such a moment seldom comes in the history of a nation and the magnitude of the changes is not appreciated because it is coming so smoothly. Every man whose heart is throbbing to-day will hoist the flag. Let the people realise that all power vests in them. The future rests with them and it is for them to make or mar it. They are architects of their future and I earnestly hope that with collective help of all classes, we will have a new fabric laid on sound foundations."

GOVERNOR FOR EAST PUNJAB?

(From Our Correspondent)

LAHORE, July 27.

It can now be definitely stated that two names are under consideration for Governorship of East Punjab by the Congress High Command. They are Sir Gopalswami, former Premier of Kashmir State and Sir Homy Mody. Final selection is likely to fall upon Sir Gopalswami who is considered to be very much familiar with Punjab problem of defence.

BEVIN WARNS BR. LABOUR

"You Must Produce More Or Risk Fall Of Govt."

LONDON, July 26 (A.P.A.): Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin warned British Labour today that it must produce more or risk the fall of the Labour Government and weakening of Britain's position in world affairs.

"My good working men and women this is the first Labour Government you have got. Don't let it fail for the sake of generations to come." Bevin told thousands of picknicking coal miners at Durham, northern England.

"Your Labour Government is carrying on the Foreign Affairs without the tools to do the job and it must be helped out," he added.

He explained that increased production would enable Britain to give foreign credits which, in turn, would "help our diplomacy". The Foreign Minister a former Trade Union leader hinted that he may ask the miners to give up temporarily their newly won five day week to boost output. Coal is the key to Britain's economic problems he said.

Communists Formally Expelled From P.P.C.

NANKING, July 26, (U.P.A.): Seven Communists were formally expelled today from the Peoples Political Council, ending even the semblance of expectation that the National Government and Communists might come to terms.

The Council's Secretariat took the action by the order of the National Government.

Mao attended the first Council session. Others attended the more recent sessions until the Government deported them to Yenan this spring.

At the same time the Government has struck the Communist seats from the State Council and the representation quota for future elections such as that for the National Assembly.

The national Government has also appointed officials to electoral offices in 35 provinces and 12 municipalities.

The offices to be established immediately will be headed by provincial governors and mayors. They will take charge of the elections for members of the Assembly and the Legislative Yuan.

C. P. DRIVE AGAINST BLACK MARKETING

(From a Correspondent)

NAGPUR, July. 27.

The Central Province's Government have started intensified action against blackmarketing in cloth. One big gang of eleven persons, including Seth Machavlalbhai Parekh one of the biggest influential rich cloth dealer was arrested and bailed out for Rs 5,000.

Scheme For Military Training Of Indian Youth

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, July 25.

Mr. Chetabhai Purani a prominent Congress worker and M.L.A. has prepared a scheme of military training for youngmen and women as an urgent problem of India. The scheme has been circulated to various Indian leaders and Provincial Government's for adoption. The scheme was prepared after discussion with General Bhonsle of I.N.A. The scheme covers scientific military training on national lines.

Just "Delhi" Is Good Enough For Our Capital

NEW YORK, July 26, (Reuter): Basanta Kumar Roy, the Indian author suggested in a letter to Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Chairman of the Indian Constituent Assembly that the name of New Delhi be changed to Delhi.

The letter declared: "the word 'new' is an English word and just 'Delhi' is good enough for us citizens of the Republic of India. By creating a 'New Delhi' perfidious Britain partitioned even our historic city of Delhi. At the beginning of a new life, for our beloved motherland let us now undo the British mischief by purifying the very name of our nation's great and glorious capital."

Deals At Premium Price For Gold Halted

NEW YORK, July 26, (U.P.A.): In voluntary compliance with the Treasury Department and Federal Reserve System's recent request, American firms have halted the market for foreign gold at premuim prices in NEW YORK, U.S. metal refineries which have been treating and recovering gold from foreign ores have stopped selling this metal in the premium price market and banking institutions, which have been buying and selling foreign gold to the Far East and other points where premiums prevailed, also have called a halt.

NEW YORK COTTON STEADY: WEEK-END PRICE FIXING

Wall Street Displays Good Resistance To Profit Taking

NEW YORK, July 25.—Cotton opened irregular two higher to seven lower and prices rallied on price fixing in near months and covering with renewed emphasis on bullish statistical features and inflationary ideas. Reactionary tendencies followed owing to commission house liquidation and modest hedging which met only scale down trade support. Mostly favourable crop news, particularly from Texas, combined with tendency to increase crop estimate ideas appeared to be the chief unsettling factors. The interim improvement was erased and losses covered about 10 points at noon.

Prices rallied briskly particularly towards close on week-end price fixing in near months in anticipation of Government buying of raw cotton for shipment to Japan next week. Sentiment was further aided by expectations of a higher mid-July parity price. Other positions moved sympathetically on increased speculative activity. The market closed strong 29 to 5 higher. Sales were estimated at 175 thousand.

Commodity credit Corporation reports that pledges to the current loan upto July 19th totalled 142 thousand of which redeemed 134,000 with 216,000 and 163,600 respectively in the corresponding period of 1945-46 loan. Sales under exports subsidy amounted to only 1,000 bales in the week under review bringing the season's total to 4,485,000 bales.

CHICAGO GRAINS MARKET

Chicago grains eased under increased hedging and commission house selling reflecting heavy new crop wheat receipts and mostly clear and warm conditions in most of the grain belt. Export interests report quiet conditions with the trade generally awaiting the announcement of September grain export allocations. The CCC Chicago office bought 489 thousand bushes wheat yesterday. Meanwhile the Agency's Kansas office will pay 6-1/2 cents per bushel over Chicago September contract basis Galvestern for number one hard wheat in store upto 30 days.

WALL STREET MARKET

Yesterday's broad upsurge continued in early dealings with industrials in the fore front as steels, motors, chemicals and metals advanced to more than one point. Activity subsequently diminished, however, and prices receded as investors lightened commitments anticipating increased profit-taking later in the session. Inflationary psychology further heightened by price increases in some steel products by a leading independent company. The averages were industrials 186.56 and rails 51.67. Irregular tendencies developed in the afternoon with leading industrials, including steels, motors and chemicals, drifting lower under increased profit-taking for the extended week-end. Various rails and utilities, however, gave ground unwillingly and maintained fractional advances. On the whole the market sentiment remains bullish due to inflationary trends and continued good earnings and dividends reports. Traders are watching the railroad average with predictions widespread in Wall Street that a new high level will be attained for the year before there is any important correction. The market displayed good resistance to continued week-end profit-taking in the closing stages. Buying interest in a handful of specialities was noted including corn products, American smelting and allied stores. The market closed steady.

Mexico To Set Up Commission To Control Exchange?

MEXICO, CITY, July 26, (U.P.A.): The financial publication Boletin Financiero today carried a report to the effect that the Treasury Ministry is considering the establishment of a commission to control exchanges in Mexico.

The report could be neither confirmed nor denied.

The usually reliable Boletin Financiero said that it obtained the information "officially."

WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW

NEW YORK, July 26, (U.P.A.): A United Press review of the New York Cotton Exchange for the week ended today showed that price weakened after reaching new seasonal highs for later deliveries, but retraced part of the lost ground during the final session of the week.

At Friday's close, prices ruled 15 to 43 points—75 cents to dol. 2.15 bale—lower than on the previous week. This was connected with the request for offerings of 40,000 bales of raw cotton for shipment to Japan and the trade belief that the Commodity Credit Corporation might accept up to 100,000 bales if that amount were offered affording early buying incentives to the market.

During the mid-week period, prices drifted lower under liquidation influenced by the more favourable tenor of the crop news and hedging against early Texas ginnings. Warm weather over the south-eastern areas was said to have checked the spread of boll weevil although high temperatures have caused a slight deterioration in the drier areas of Texas.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

American Telephone & Telegraph	157-1/8
Amerex Holding Co.	31-1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining	38-1/4
Chase National Bank	35
Sinclair Oil	16-5/8
Firestone Tyre & Rubber Co.	52
General Electric Co.	38-3/8
General Motors	61-1/4
Ingersol Rand	126
International Nickel	32
National City Bank of New York	40-1/2
New York Central Rail Road Co.	16-7/8
Socony Vacuum Corporation	16-7/8
Texas Corporation	67-7/8
Union Carbon & Carbide	109
U.S. Smelting Refining Mining Co.	50-1/2
U.S. Steel Corporation Common	75-1/2
Western Union Telegraph	22-7/8

Production In Japan Rises During March

WASHINGTON, July 26. (U.P.A.): General Douglas MacArthur's Occupation Report today revealed that production in Japan's heavy industries in March rose generally as a result of increased coal deliveries.

The report said that pig iron and steel ingots spearheaded the gains rising to the largest monthly volume in these fields since the war.

WEEKLY WORTH STREET REVIEW

NEW YORK, July 26. (U.P.A.): A United Press review of the Worth Street Cotton Cloth Market for the week ended today showed that all domestic textile markets presented a strong price front during the period under review.

In the Worth Street Market, cotton goods buyers pushed inquiries for goods as mills announced an upward price revision in printcloth, sheeting and lightweight twill categories, in line with the higher cotton costs.

Buyer resistence became apparent in cottons during the latter part of the week, but consumers who stayed out of the market, were in a small minority and mills reported sustained demand for prints through the first quarter of next year.

Some commission houses were reported to be handling sheetings, withheld their offerings in Class a Category, anticipating higher levels as a result of the rising material costs and the possibility that wage boosts may heir their offerings in Class A Catedevelop out of the Union Management discussions.

Most of the demand originated from among domestic buyers, although scattered export inquiries were also noted. Greece was reported to be inquiring for various staple print-cloth and sheeting constructions. Under the U. S. Economic Aid Programme, brokers belived that the Greek Government would have ample dollar funds available to consumate purchases.

BAN ON FREE GOLD MARKET

LONDON, July 27 (Reuter).—New York rumours that the Bank of England's ban on the free gold market does not apply to sales of foreign gold extracted by British refineries from imported ore were ascribed in London to a misconception.

Since the outbreak of war, it was stated, gold bullion extracted from imported ore has never been saleable on the free market. It must be sold to the Bank of England at the official price. The free market trading in London was in bullion moving between overseas countries.

It was added, however, that in general, the refineries would produce not bullion, but manufactured gold articles. To many eastern hemisphere destinations, the Bank of England insists on the gold content of the manufactured articles being priced at far above the official level. In some cases, including India, this compulsory premium reaches 100 per cent over the official price—350 shillings an ounce for the gold, as against the Bank of England's selling price of industrial gold at 175 shillings.

Unless the exporter obtains this premium, over and above his manufacturing costs and other charges, he does not get an export licence.

This procedure for exports of gold articles has not been affected by any of the recent developments in regard to gold bullion.

Million Lives Lost A Year

Lady Mountbatten Urges Expansion Of Anti-Malarial Work

NEW DELHI, July 26. (A.P.I.): The Viscountess Mountbatten speaking at the opening of the laboratory extension to the All-India Malaria Institute today said that malaria was a social disease and anti-malaria work must be closely integrated with other development schemes if satisfactory progress was to be made. Although, she added, great advancement had been made in knowledge of prevention and cure of malaria in the past fifty years it is still in India the most potent single cause of sickness and deaths resulting in one hundred million cases and one million deaths every year.

Lady Mountbatten hoped that in the coming years great progress would be made towards the solution of this grave problem.

She said: "I would first of all like to thank Pandit Nehru and Colonel Afridi for their very kind welcome and to say what great pleasure it gives me to be present at this ceremony for the opening of the new laboratory extension to the institute.

"The world-wide lead given by India an anti-malarial work and the advancement that has been made in this field chiefly through the work of the institute is well known, and I would like to pay a sincere tribute to the Director, Colonel Afridi and those great experts both past and present to whom the people of this country and throughout the world owe so much.

"The success of the Burma campaign was largely due to the remarkable results achieved by the Military Malaria Organisation, which could not have been brought into existence without the intensive training provided by the Malaria Institute of India.

"The All-India Anti-Malaria Institute faces a task in which it should receive the greatest encouragement and co-operation so that in research and the practical application of its knowledge its services may rapidly extend and a countrywide network of malaria control schemes and treatment centres be established. Malaria is a social disease and anti-malaria work must be closely integrated with other development schemes such as agricultural, educational and irrigation and road construction programme is satisfactory progress is to be made.

"It is appalling to consider grave loss that is caused to the country. As well as the individual suffering by this disease alone. Although great advancement has been made in knowledge of prevention and cure of malaria in the past fifty years it is still in India the most potent single cause of sickness and death.

This is not only tragic for the people themselves but is a grave economic disability to the country, interfering with material progress, spritual well being and general development particularly in the rural districts where malaria has its greatest incidence.

"I sincerely hope that in the coming years, under the leadership of the Anti-Malaria Institute great progress will be made towards the solution of this grave problem."

'DOYEN OF CRIMINAL BAR'

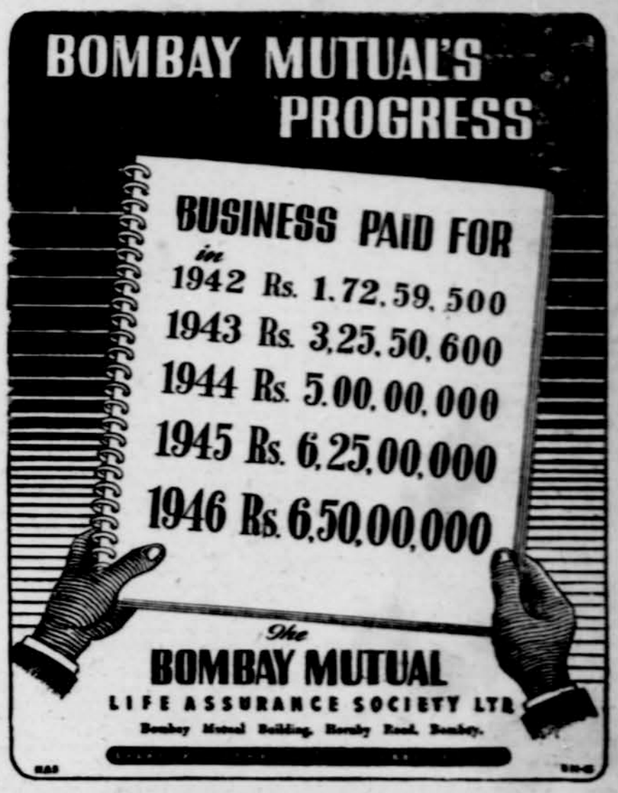
Godinho's Portrait Unveiled In Esplanade Court

A pleasant function came off at the Esplanade Court on Saturday evening when Mr. Oscar Brown, Chief Presidency Magistrate, unveiled the portrait of Mr. P. N. Godinho, the doyen of Criminal Bar, now retired. The occasion was the celebration of the golden jubilee of Mr. Godinho as lawyer.

Paying his tributes to the good work of Mr. Godinho, Mr. Brown in a witty speech indulged in reminiscences of Mr. Godinho's friendship ever since he ascended the Bench as an honorary magistrate.

Mr. C. N. Kanuga, President of the P. N. Godinho Golden Jubilee Committee said that Mr. Godinho had made his mark in the profession by his legal acumen, depth of learning and lucid presentation of facts.

The function and a reception that followed later were largely attended by members of the legal profession.



Chief Agents: MOHAN SONS & CO., 125, Mahatma Gandhi Road, BOMBAY; M.C. SHAH & CO., 54, Gandhi Road, AHMEDABAD; S. ANAND & CO., 165 Sultan Bazar, HYDERABAD, (Dn.) A. J. FERNANDES & SONS, Kamptee Road, NAGPUR; GOBINDRAM & CO., 56-6, Upper Sind Colony, Sadar, KARACHI.

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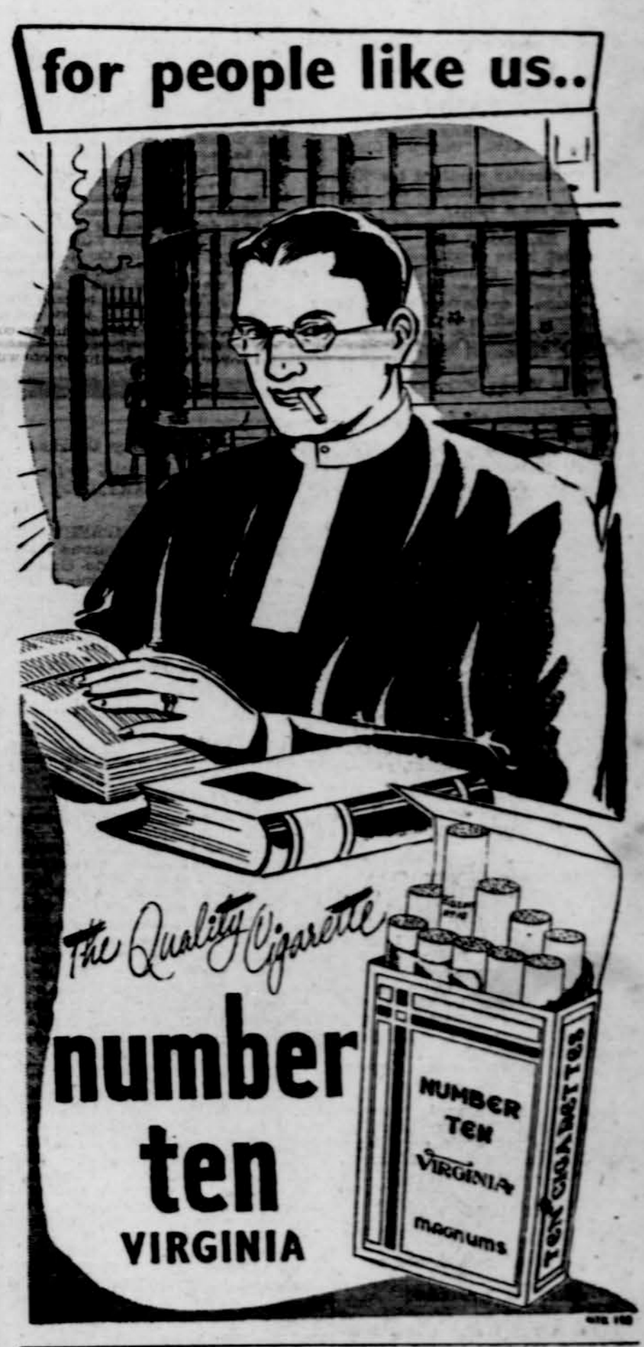

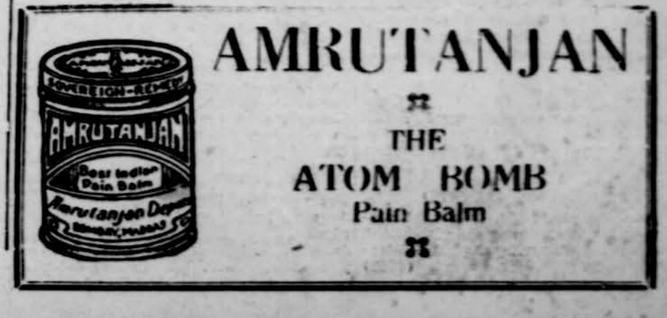

MUTT AND JEFF—Not Only That But Jeff Had His Blue Prints Upside Down By BUD FISHER

ACCORDING TO THIS BLUE PRINT I CAN'T BE WRONG!
JEFF, WHAT ARE YOU DOING?
I'M BUILDING MYSELF A LITTLE HOUSE ON THE LOT YOU SOLD ME!
A HOUSE? WHY, YOU LITTLE BOOB, YOU'RE BUILDING IT UPSIDE DOWN!
I AM?
NO WONDER I KEEP FALLING OFF THE PORCH ALL THE TIME!

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OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD.

MINIMUM Rs. 1/8/-.

To be paid in advance.

MATRIMONIAL

Wanted respectable Christian Graduates, having earning capacity for highly qualified handsome girls of high class Christian family. Interested please correspond to Box No. 6612, "Bombay Chronicle".

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted a General Manager for H. O. Agra and Managers for Branches in U.P. and C.P. with no caste restriction, well experienced in Banking, pay according to qualifications—Apply, or meet personally, to the Chairman, Jwala Bank. Ltd., Borivli, B.B.C.I. Rly. 4619

Wanted thoroughly Experienced Graduate Lady Doctor, Kathiawar Hospital, Salary 300-325 quarters. practice Joining Expenses. Apply Box No. 6605, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted thoroughly Experienced qualified Doctor, Eye Specialist. Salary 400|500. Sisters 200|225 quarters furnished, for Calcutta. Apply Box No. 6605, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted by Architects' Office in Bombay a Draughtsman. Salary Rs. 275|- p.m. Experience in Bombay Architects' office for atleast 8 years essential. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 6607, "Bombay Chronicle".

Opportunities for women—Women aged 20—32 wanted by European Concern for out-door interviewing work. Permanent position for those interested in social and outdoor occupation. Good health, intelligence and knowledge of English, Gujerati and|or Marathi essential; Hindi an advantage. Must be prepared to travel. Good salary. Successful candidates will be trained for the position. Apply stating age, community, education and experience to Box No. 4620, Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted a Clerk, male or female to work in a printing press in Fort area. Should be Matriculate. Those who have served in printing presses or who have the knowledge of proof reading should apply Box No. 6570, "Bombay Chronicle."

Stores Controller required for Tata Locomotive & Engineering Co., Ltd., Tatanagar on a salary of Rs. 550|- plus 10% dearness allowance in the grade of Rs. 550-25-675. Candidates must have engineering qualifications and Stores organising ability. Previous experience essential in large engineering works. Applications stating experience and last salary drawn may be sent to the Chief Personnel Officer, Tata Locomotive & Engineering Co., Ltd., Telco Works P.O., Tatanagar. (4580)

If you want any kind of employment in India or abroad, apply (stating qualifications) for our "Terms," Hastings & Co., Employment Agents, Cloth Market, Delhi. (6572)

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Ambitious men are required to train for excellent positions in all branches of Engineering, or Government Service. Must be prepared to study at home in spare time for some months. Apply at once stating age, education, experience if any, and branch or profession preferred to B.I.E.T., Department 3|2, British Institutes House, Bombay. 4308

Admissions—Davar's College of Commerce—Enrol immediately for Specialised Professional Diploma Courses for Bank Officers, Company Secretaries, Accountants and General Commerce, etc. Tuition personal or through post. Call or write for Prospectus, 51, Esplanade Road. (6583)

ISEC Homestudy Courses. Pass recognised examinations in every branch of Engineering, Technology, Commerce, Actuarial, Competitive (Federal) and Cambridge. Success guaranteed under India's ablest Professors. Get your Free "Successful Careers in the India of Tomorrow" (Foreword by Sir M. Visvesvaraya) from Secretary, Post Box 1173|Y, Bombay, 1, mentioning profession interested. (6443)

BOOKS & MAGAZINE

Chamalkara Chintamani, ancient Grantha on Astrology, English Translation. Best book on Bhava Phala. Pocket size. Rs. 3-8. P. B. Book Depot, Kottayam. (6538)

MEDICAL ADLETS

Asthma radically cured Charitable treatments. Dr. Kale, Bismillah Building, Ranade Road, Dadar. 6600

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents or Stockists for selling our Pearl and Horn Buttons apply to: The Chitra Button Factory, Dacca (Bengal). (5845)

Wanted Agents to sell the remaining shares of Messrs. Aryan Paper Mills Ltd., Subscribed Capital of the Company exceeds Rs. 35,00,000. Necessary advance payment for machineries already made. Delivery expected very soon. For full particulars please write to the Head Office at 12, Chowringhee Square, Calcutta. (1682)

AGENCIES WANTED

Calendars all kinds, toys and stationeries Agencies wanted: M. S. Palanisami, Touring Agent, Bhavani, (S.I.) (6548)

PUBLIC NOTICES

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

LOAN NOTIFICATION

Bombay, Dated July 18th 1947

THE 3 1/4 PER CENT RS. 8.25 CRORES LOAN OF 1947 OF THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

ISSUED AT RS. 99/8/- PER CENT AND REDEEMABLE AT PAR ON THE 1st AUGUST, 1977

1. With the sanction of the Government of Bombay the Municipal Commissioner on behalf of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay hereby invites applications for the loan of Rs. 8.25 Crores.

2. OBJECTS—The loan is being raised for the purposes noted below:—
(a) Rs. 7½ Crores loan for taking over the combined undertakings of the B.E.S.T Co. Ltd. including the Bus service,
(b) Rs. 75 lakhs loan for financing capital works such as Water Works, Roads, etc.

3. SECURITY FOR THE LOAN—The Loan is raised on the security of the general Revenues of the Bombay Municipality subject to any prior charges in respect of the balances of previous loans not yet fully paid off.

4. DESCRIPTION—As the loan is being raised for distinct objects as indicated above it will comprise of debentures to be briefly described as 3¼ per cent Rs. 7½ Crores and Rs. 75 lakhs Bombay Municipal Loan of 1947 respectively.

5. AMOUNT OF ISSUE—The amount of the loan will be Rs. 8.25 Crores.

6. ISSUE PRICE—The issue price will be Rs. 99/8/- per cent.

7. SUBSCRIPTIONS—Subscriptions will be received on August, 1st 1947 only. The loan will be closed without notice as soon as it appears that the total subscriptions amount approximately to Rs. 8.25 Crores and in any case not later than the close of business on August, 1st 1947.

8. PARTIAL ALLOTMENT—If the total subscriptions exceed Rs. 8.25 crores partial allotment will be made provided that no allotment will be made in respect of any portion which amounts to less than Rs. 500/-. If partial allotment is made, proportionate refund will be made as soon as possible after the allotment. No interest will be paid on the amounts so refunded.

9. DATE OF REPAYMENT—The loan will have a currency of 30 years from August, 1st 1947 and will be repaid at par on August 1st 1977.

10. INTEREST—The loan will bear interest at the rate of 3¼ per cent per annum from August, 1st 1947 Interest will be payable half yearly on February 1st, and August 1st and will be subject to Income Tax.

11. PLACE OF PAYMENT OF INTEREST—Interest will be paid in Bombay at the Head Office of the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay or such other agent or agents as may be approved by the Corporation from time to time in that behalf.

12. FORM OF SECURITIES—The loan will be issued in the form of debentures.

DEBENTURES are transferable by endorsement, and will be in denominations of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500.

13. APPLICATIONS FOR LOAN—
(1) Applications for the loan must be for Rs. 500/- or for a multiple of that sum, and will be received at the Head Office of the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay.
(2) Applications may be made in the form attached hereto (printed copies of which are available at the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay) or in any other form which states clearly the amount and the number of debentures required and the full name and address of the applicant

14. METHODS OF PAYING SUBSCRIPTIONS—Applications must be accompanied by the necessary payment either in cash or by cheque for the amount of the loan applied for. Cheques should be drawn in favour of the Imperial Bank of India Bombay. Cheques drawn on banks in Bombay will be collected at par.

When a cheque is tendered in payment of the application money, the debenture will not be issued until the amount of the cheque has been realised.

15. BROKERAGE—Brokerage will be paid at the rate of 1/16 per cent to banks and recognised brokers on allotments made in respect of applications for the loan bearing their stamp.

16. SINKING FUND—Sums of Rs. 15,76,445 and Rs. 1,57,645 will be set aside annually and invested in such manner as may be authorised by the law for the time being in force to provide for the payment of the whole of the principal of debentures issued under the terms of this notification, on the date of repayment, namely August, 1st 1977. The Corporation is authorised to use and will use as far as practicable the amounts so set aside for the Sinking Fund for purchasing the debentures of the loan whenever the market price of the loan falls below the issue price. In this manner the Sinking Fund will be made to serve the purpose of Depreciation Fund.

17. Scrip receipts for payments made by the applicants will be granted by the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay which will be exchanged for the debentures as soon as possible.

B. K. PATEL,
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay

Municipal Commissioner's Office
Bombay, July 18th 1947.

FORM OF APPLICATION

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION'S 3¼ PER CENT DEBENTURE LOAN OF 1947

To,

I/We _____

_____herewith tender for the above-mentioned Loan in terms of the Notification published on the 18th July 1947 Cash/Cheque for Rupees* _____

and request that Debentures of 3¼ per cent. Bombay Municipal Corporation Loan of 1947 of the nominal value of

Rs._____be issued to me/us in the form of @

Debenture(s) of the denomination(s) stated below:—

_____Debenture(s) of Rs. 500 each
_____Debentures of Rs._____each
_____Debenture of Rs._____each

Signature _____
Name (in full) _____
Address _____

Telephones, Bombay District.

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

NOTICE

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY INFORMED that the Telephone Numbers at the Office of the General Manager, Telephones, Bombay District, Amar Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road have been CHANGED to 32851 all Departments from 25th July, 1947.

C. E. F. PICKETT,
General Manager,
Telephones, Bombay District.
(4572)

MACHINERY WANTED

Required immediately Vegetable Ghee Plant, complete new or secondhand 10 or 20 tons capacity. Please write details mentioning condition of the machinery. Lowest price and delivery to Post Box No. 20, Delhi. 4600

Wanted 100 H.P. vertical cold start Engine of renowned make direct coupled to 60 K.W. camp wound 230|460V with static balancer; K.W.H. meters, circuit breakers, etc. Apply with lowest quotations to the Electrical Engineer, Kishangarh State, Kishangarh. (4547)

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

For Muslim business magnates and Industrialists wishing to establish themselves in Pakistan two palatial modern bungalows adjoining Punjab Civil Secretariat equipped with all modern amenities, flush system, chipped floors, hot and cold water. Area 7¼ Kanals price five lacs. Apply Box 6609, "Bombay Chronicle".

MACHINERIES FOR SALE

Lancashire Boiler Make Yates & Thoms, size 30' x 8½' x 160 lbs. pressure complete with mountings, feed pump, super-heater and economiser available ex stock with the Western Manufacturing Co., Hassan Chambers, Parsee Bazar St., Fort. Bombay 1. (6512)

MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Hoardings near DeLisle Bridge, Parel, Prominent site, suitable for Cinema and trade advertisements to let. Apply Box 6551, "Bombay Chronicle".

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For your requirement of Fusel Oil, Amyle Alcohol & Absolute Alconol please write to: Rampur Distillery & Chemical Company Ltd., Rampur (State) U.P. (6545)

ASSAM PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

WANTED A SPECIAL OFFICER. MATERNITY & CHILD WELFARE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED preferably from those who are natives of or domiciled in Assam for the post of a Special Officer, Maternity and Child Welfare, on Rs. 300-25-600 (E.B.)-30-750/- p.m. plus special pay of Rs. 100/- p.m. and usual dearness allowances and concessions. For the present the appointment will be made temporarily for the period upto the 31st March, 1948, subject to three months' notice on either side, but there is every probability of the appointment being made permanent in future.

The applicants must be Medical Graduates of recognised University with Post-Graduate Qualifications (D.M. and C.W.) and wide experience in Maternity and Child Welfare work.

Applications stating in a tabular form (1) Age on the 1st January, 1947, (2) Qualifications, (3) Home district, (4) Community, (5) Experience, and (6) Present occupation, if any, should reach the Superintendent, Office of the Assam Public Service Commission, Shillong not later than the 23rd September, 1947.

Application fee of Rs. 10/- should be credited into the Treasury under the head "XXXVI—Miscellaneous Departments—Examination Fees—Receipts of the Assam Public Service Commission" and the chalan only attached to the application.

Candidates who have served in the Armed Forces must apply through the Deputy Director of Resettlement and Employment, Assam, Shillong or through the Employment Exchanges where they have registered their names, and Government servants should apply through proper channel. (4608)

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Bank will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 8th August, 1947, to TUESDAY, the 19th August, 1947, (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board.
H. C. CAPTAIN,
Managing Director.

Dated the 23rd July, 1947.

N.B.:—Warrants for the Ad-Interim Dividend for the half-year ended 30th June, 1947, on both Ordinary and Ordinary 'A' Shares will be posted to the shareholders to their registered addresses on and after the 21st August, 1947. Intimation of any change of address should be given to the Bank immediately. (4612)

NOTICE

WANTED for the General Drawing Office of the Works Engineering Dept. of the Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Jamshedpur.

(a) Senior Draftsman (Mechanical and/or Structural in the grade of Rs. 150/-10/-200/- p.m. on new Construction jobs.
(b) Overseers for design and detailing work in connection with masonry and reinforced concrete structures and for sewage systems, in the grade of Rs. 100/-10/-170/- p.m. A higher starting salary than the minimum may be considered for especially qualified men.

The above posts are temporary for two years. The posts carry 10% of the salary as Emergency Bonus and Rs. 19/8/- as Dearness allowance for as long as these remain in force, also attendance bonus according to rules.

Applicants must have technical qualifications and Drawing Office experience. Selected candidates will be on probation for three months.

Applications stating qualifications, experience, and age should reach the Office of the Supdt. Labour Bureau, The Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Jamshedpur, on or before the 15th August, 1947. (4610)

SCHEDULE 'A'

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

(Rule 8)

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for Public Information in accordance with Rule 8, Part II, of the Rules for Places of Public Amusement in the City of Bombay, 1914, made under Section 22, Sub-Section (1) Clauses (f) (i), (g) and (h) of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902, but the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, with previous sanction of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council, that I MOHANLAL T. SHAH propose erecting a CINEMA THEATRE at GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY on the ground belonging to Mr. MOHANLAL T. SHAH admeasuring about 2,200 SQ. YDS. and assessed under Municipal D Ward No. 2406 (1-2) Street No. 335A to 335F

335A, 331A, 331B, 333, 333A, 333B & 333C. and registered under Collector's New Survey No. 7374 (PART) C. S. No. 1123 of Girgaum Division.

Notice is hereby given that any objections to the erection of the said CINEMA THEATRE should be received by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, not later than the 11TH DAY of August, 1947, that is to say within 14 days from the date of this notice.

Bombay, dated 28th July, 1947. (4614)

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of THE TATA OIL MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Bombay House, 24, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay on FRIDAY, the 29th August, 1947, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st March, 1947, and the Reports of the Directors and Auditors, and to declare Dividends.
2. To elect a Director in place of Mr. Dinshaw D. Romer, who retires in accordance with Article 127 of the Company's Articles of Association, but is eligible for re-election.
   To elect a Director in place of Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, K.C.S.I., who retires in accordance with Article 127 of the Company's Articles of Association, but is eligible for re-election.
   To elect a Director in place of Mr. A. D. Shroff, who retires in accordance with Article 127 of the Company's Articles of Association, but is eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Thursday, the 7th August, 1947 to Friday, the 29th August, 1947 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
TATA INDUSTRIES LTD.,
Managing Agents.
A. D. SHROFF.
Director.

Bombay, 21st July, 1947.

NOTE:—If dividends as recommended by the Directors are passed at the Meeting, they will be paid on and after the 30th August, 1947 to those Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on the 29th August, 1947.

To,

The Shareholders of the Tata Oil Mills Company Limited and in particulars to:

Ebrahim Dawood Adam, Spiros Doucas, Trikamlal Harilal Parikh, Parvatishankar Ramshanker Joshi, Laxman Ganesh Phatak, Miguel B. D'Costa & Mrs. Maria Gracianinha P. Coelho, Konnanath Padmanabha Menon, Pe Antonio Teodosia de Bom Sucesso Fernandes & Manoel Jose do Socorro Fernandes, Albert Richard Shaw, Luis Caetano Gomes, Mrs. Edith Mande Watkins, Ratanji Sorabji Dadachanji, James Henshilwood, Mrs. Gohar Mirzakhan, Lt. Col. Ernest Samuel Vicary, Hassen Saleh Mia, Alexander W. Marshall, Mrs. Flora D'Souza, Fratalli Hasham, Ismail Mahomed Jaffer, Lt. Col. Daniel Thomas Lane, I.M.S. (Retd.), Lt. Col. Ashton Street, Atmaram Govind Kerkar, Sorabji Hormusji Bode, Cowasjee Nasserwanji Mobedjina, Chhagan Khoosai Mistry & Naran Khoosal Mistri, Mrs. Preciosa Lucinda Das Neves D'Souza, Dr. Yeshwant Mahadeo Godbole, Solomon Ezikiel Reuben, Ranchhoddas Jamnadas Toprani, Mrs. Marie Mascarenhas Monteiro and Jose Domingos Caetano Monteiro, Mrs. Goolbai Phirozeshaw Patel & Phirozeshaw Pallonjee Patel, Mrs. Marie Mascarenhas Monteiro, Ismail Mahomed Jaffer & Mrs. Ashrafunissa Ismail, Mrs. Selina Sophia Sassoon, Mrs. Flora Frenchtwanger & Mr. Solomon David, Manoel Joseph Fonseca & Antoinette Fonseca, Abdulkadar Moosaji, Dr. John Hugh Edward Sequeira and Mrs. Lilia Margarida Sequeira, Dr. Francis Cecil George Sequeira & Mrs. Julie Sequeira, Cawashaw Nanabhoy Lakdawalla, Nasserwanji Dadabhoy Jilla, Dr. Dinshaw Bhicaji Gandevia, Col. Indra Bahadur Karki & Lt. Nara Bahadur Karki, Gabriel Alvares, Dhirajlal Khimchand Mody, Mrs. Dhunmai Tehmurasp Ruttanshaw Rustomjee & Mrs. Ratanbai Cooverji Bilimoria, Jose Xavier Exaltacao Rodrigues & Mrs. Clementina Costa Rodrigues, Dr. Jahanbax Manekji Pocha, Mrs. Lendomila Benedita Da Piadade E. Souza, Balvantrai Bhimbhai Desai, and Mrs. Savitaben Balvantrai Desai, Luis Caetano Gomes & Mrs. Maria Verediana Melo Gomes, Abdul Reheman Goolam Hoosen Bassa, Mr. Hipolito Vas De Aranjo & Mrs. Adalgisa Costa Arango, Dr. Domingos Roque De Souza & Bernandino Luis De Sousa, Pe Thomas Da Silva & Pe Francisco Martins, Mrs. Helena Meneze E. Pereira & Mr. Alvaro Antonio Precioso Pereira, Mrs. Lena Rebeiro, Abdullah Rahimtullah, Ismail Ahmed Shaikh Mrs. Jane Millicent Kemp. J. M. Mukherjee, Mrs. Isabella Lenahan, Mrs. Helena Menezes E. Pereira and Mr. Eduardo Miguel Pereira, Mrs. Ana Rita Cordeiro E Sousa and Mr. Carlos Elvino De Sousa, Mrs. Ala Stewart, Suleman Ahmad Asmal. 4605

TENDER NOTICE.

THE DIVISIONAL ENGINEER, G.I.P. Rly., Parel invites Tenders upto 3 p.m. on 14-8-'47 for "Supplying Timber such as scantlings, battens, planks, etc.," to the Resident Engineer, G.I.P. Rly., Byculla. The form of Tender, schedule and conditions of contract, can be obtained from his Office from 28-7-'47 on payment of Rs. 2|- per set. This sum will not be refunded. 4611

PUBLIC NOTICES

OUDH TAIRUT RAILWAY.

TENDER NOTICE

1. SEALED TENDERS are invited for the construction of the following building and will be received by the undersigned upto 14.00 hours on the 10th August, 1947.

Name of work.	Approximate labour cost only.	Approximate labour plus material cost complete.
	Rs.	Rs.
Proposed Parcel Office at Gorakhpur and equipping the building with electric lights and fans and connecting the same with the supply mains.	21,000|-	62,500|-

2. The contractors may submit two alternate tenders:—
   (i) for the labour for constructing the building excluding the cost of the materials which will be supplied by the Railway.
   (ii) for the construction of the building including both the labour and the supply of all the materials complete.
3. Any contractor who is unable to supply steel or cement may also mention this in his tender. They will then be arranged by this administration.
4. Tender documents can be had from the office of the Resident Engineer O. T. Railway, Gorakhpur between 10 A.M. and 4-30 P.M. except on Sundays and holidays on payment of Rs. 5|- per copy. The cost of tender documents will not be refunded in any circumstances.
5. Tenderers not in possession of the 'Book of Instructions for the guidance of contractors etc.' which will form part of contract documents should deposit a further sum of Rs. 2|- and a book of standard Schedule of rates can also be had on payment of Rs. 2|8|- per copy.
6. The rates should be quoted in figures and words as "Schedule Rates" or as percentage above or below the schedule rates.
7. No tender will be considered without deposit of earnest money which should be deposited with the F.A. & Chief Accounts Officer, O. T. Railway, Gorakhpur either in cash or approved bond at Rs. 5|-% of the total value of the tender and the receipt number quoted in the tender.

PRESIDENT ENGINEER,
Gorakhpur Division.
4607

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY—TENDER

THE CONTROLLER OF STORES, B. B. & C. I. Rly. Mahalaxmi, Jacob Circle, Bombay No. 11 will receive Tenders on the prescribed form upto 11 A.M. on Monday, 11th August, 1947 for printing and supply of the following books and forms on paper to be supplied by the Railway.

1. T 29 B—Guards signature book ... ... 11000 Books.
2. T 114 F—Wagon Seal Label ... ... 3400000 Labels.
3. SN 116B—Parcel Way Bill Ticket Book Paid ... 36000 Books.

Samples can be seen in the office of the Controller of Stores, Mahalaxmi and a copy of tender may be obtained from the above office. (4609)

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, BOMBAY-SIND

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from natives of the Province of Bombay for a permanent and pensionable post of Clerk-Stenographer in the Office of the Commission. PAY:—Rs. 100-5-160 PLUS interim relief Rs. 10 and dearness allowance. AGE:—Between 18 and 25 years on 31-12-1947. Upper age limit not applicable in the case of Bombay Government servants. QUALIFICATIONS:—Matriculation or equivalent examination and speeds in shorthand and typewriting of about 100 and 30 words per minute respectively. Applications giving full particulars and with copies of requisite certificates should be addressed to the Secretary, Bombay-Sind Public Service Commission, P.W.D. Secretariat, Fort, Bombay, IMMEDIATELY. (4613)

SALES TAX

IMPORTANT NOTICE

DEALERS in Bombay City and Suburbs are requested NOT to tender payment of the Sales Tax into the Reserve Bank of India or the local Head Office of the Imperial Bank of India, on Friday and Saturday, the 1ST AND 2ND AUGUST, 1947.

Payments may be made on the 3rd August or thereafter. (4615)

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that (1) KHANDERAO MADHAVRAO VIJAYKAR, (2) BALLARAM NARAYAN DHARADHAR, and (3) GANPATRAO NARAYAN DHARADHAR have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients free from all encumbrances.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, lease, sale, gift, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise, howsoever, are hereby required to the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Alli Chambers, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:—

ALL that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax Tenure land or ground (cess whereof has since been redeemed) together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Nikadwari Lane, without the Fort of Bombay in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay City by admeasurement 292 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 2631, New Survey No. 7753, Cadastral Survey No. 134 Girgaon Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 997, Street No. 26 and bounded on the North by Khotachi Wadi, on the South by Nikadwari Lane, on the East by property bearing C. S. No. 135 and on the West by property bearing C. S. No. 133 of Jayamati, widow of Harilal Itchharam.

Dated this 25th day of July, 1947.

JOSHI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys. (4622)

NOTICE

MANOHAR R. TAMHANE, who had been in our service as a Bill Collector, has left our service and he is not authorised to collect outstanding from our customers on our behalf. Any payments made to him will not, therefore, be binding on us.

THE DHARAMSI MORARJI CHEMICAL CO., LTD.,
Prospect Chambers,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. (6608)

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION

CITATION

GEORGE VI, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the property and credits of MEGHSHAM RAGHUNATH INGLE, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Teacher in the St. Columbia High School, Bombay, residing at Khotachi Wadi, Girgaon, Bombay, without the Fort ..... Deceased

KRISHNABAI, widow of Meghsham Raghunath Ingle of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at 62, Hindu Coloy, Dadar, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir, LEONARD STONE, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 19th day of July, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and Forty-seven and in the Eleventh year of our Reign.

(Sd.) K. K. DASTUR,
For Prothonotary & Senior Master.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

A. R. NARAYAN AYYAR,
Sealer

The 19th day of July, 1947.
Messrs. K. J. KALE & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys. (4621)

(For Further Notices See Page 2)

AUCTION SALES

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED BOOKED AND UNBOOKED PARCELS, VALUABLES, OLD BOOKS, CLOTHING, UMBRELLAS, BOOTS, CHAPPALS, ETC., ETC.

Under instruction from the B. B. and C. I. Railway in accordance with Section 56 of the Indian Railway Act No. IX of 1890, MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction, the abovementioned articles at the risk of the owners at 1-30 p.m. (S.T.) on TUESDAY, the 12th August, 1947, at the Railway's Bombay Central Parcel Office (near Grant Road Station).

MENESSE & CO.

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